

JPRS 79029

22 September 1981

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2402

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

22 September 1981

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2402

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

French Aid in Destroying Reactor 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Black September Leader Khalaf Interviewed

(Salah Khalaf Interview; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 16 Aug 81)..... 2

Qatari, Jordanian Officials on Bilateral Relations

(QNA, 11 Sep 81)..... 6

Saudi Paper Calls for Arab 'Positive Neutrality'

(Editorial; 'UKAZ, 2 Sep 81)..... 7

Briefs

Libya Aiding N. Yemen Rebels 8

Sudanese-Iraqi Contacts 8

Qatar Pays 1981 Subsidy 8

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

Afghan Opposition Leader: PDRY Troops Backing Karmal

(Muscat Domestic Service, 12 Sep 81)..... 9

OPEC AFFAIRS

Briefs

OPEC Loans 11

PERSIAN GULF AFFAIRS

Iraqi Relations With GCC States Analyzed

(Sulayman al-Farazli; AL-HAWADITH, 17 Jul 81)..... 12

Qatari Monetary Official Discusses Prospects for Unified Gulf Currency (Majid al-Majid Interview; AL-HAWADITH, 17 Jul 81).....	15
---	----

AFGHANISTAN

Council Chief Proposes Peace Negotiations (Ali Keshtmand; KABUL NEW TIMES, 25 Aug 81).....	19
Soviets Believed Seeking Settlement (A. T. Chaudhri; DAWN, 5 Sep 81).....	22
Karmal Tells Governors To Serve People (KABUL NEW TIMES, 25 Aug 81).....	24
Day-to-Day Security Outlook in Kabul Described (Uwe Engelbrecht; DIE PRESSE, 4 Sep 81).....	26
DRA's Keshtmand Attends Meetings in Qonduz (Kabul Domestic Service, 2 Sep 81).....	30
DRA's Dost Arrives in India on Visit (Kabul Domestic Service, 7 Sep 81).....	32
Briefs Council of Ministers Session	33

ALGERIA

Political Bureau Meeting Outlined (Algiers Domestic Service, 10 Sep 81).....	34
---	----

EGYPT

International Arms Exhibit To Open 31 October (Samir 'Izzat; ROSE AL-YUSUF, 7 Sep 81).....	36
---	----

IRAN

Clandestine Radio Scores George Ball, Warns Against Communism (Voice of Iran, 3 Sep 81).....	38
Combatant Warning to Officials (Free Voice of Iran, 4 Sep 81).....	40
Anti-Iran Kurdish Radio Discusses Unity Among Kurds (Voice of Iranian Kordestan, 5 Sep 81).....	41
Mojahedin Leader Denies Red Brigades Connection (ANSA, 5 Sep 81).....	42

Minister Outlines Independent Oil Policy (Mohammad Qarrazi Interview; KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 2 Sep 81).....	43
Briefs	
Guards Control Arms Depot	45
Guards Ordered to Spy	45
Khomeyni's Secret Residence	45
Bani-Sadr Criticized	45
Nation's Economic Situation	46
Tehran Clashes, Arrests	46
Tehran Clashes, New Group	46
Prison Executions	47
Alleged Arms Deal	47
Harbor Construction	47
Baluchis' Antiregime Struggles	48
New Security Organization	48
Antiregime Statement	48
Tribe's Combat Readiness	48
Mullahs Out of Zahedan	49
Demonstrations in Utah	49
Series on Evin Prison	49
Clergymen Assassinated	50
Wholesale Price Index Falls	50
JORDAN	
U.S.-Boycott Committee Issues Statement (AD-DUSTUR, 5 Sep 81).....	51
KUWAIT	
Saudi Impatience With United States Examined (Editorial; AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, 13 Sep 81).....	55
LIBYA	
Briefs	
Aid to UK MP's Alleged	57
MOROCCO	
Liberalization Seen as Imperiled (Editorial; LE MONDE, 10 Sep 81).....	58
Briefs	
Opposition Leaders' Trial Postponed	60
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN	
Defense Minister Discusses Pact With Libya, Ethiopia (KUNA, 13 Sep 81).....	61

SUDAN

Communist Party Leader Discusses Opposition to Regime
(Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir Interview; AL-HURRIYAH, 13 Jul 81)..... 63

Brief
Egyptian Affairs Official Appointed 69

SYRIA

'TISHRIN': U.S., Not USSR, Is Threat to Mideast
(I' Sam Dari; TISHRIN, 21 Aug 81)..... 70

Phalangists Termed Cause of Lebanese Crisis
(Damascus Domestic Service, 29 Aug 81)..... 72

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Gulf Relations With East, West Viewed
(Editorial; AL-KHALIJ, 14 Sep 81)..... 74

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID IN DESTROYING REACTOR--Diplomatic sources in Paris informed AL-KHALIJ yesterday that French intelligence had provided Israel with detailed information about Iraq's nuclear reactor. This information helped Israel destroy the reactor in the aggression it launched on 7 June. The sources said that Pierre Marion, director of French intelligence, made a secret visit to Israel in mid-August and met with Menachem Begin and the director of the enemy's intelligence. They added that security coordination between France and Israel has increased since Marion, who is one of Israel's staunchest and most committed supporters, became director of French intelligence. They said the French Government is intent on increasing security coordination between French and Israeli intelligence. [Text] [GF121719 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4304/154

BLACK SEPTEMBER LEADER KHALAF INTERVIEWED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Aug 81 p 16

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, principal aide to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, by Issa Goraieb; on 13 August in Beirut]

[Text] Beirut--A Palestine Liberation Organization that today devotes its basic action in the political field; that has renounced certain forms of particularly violent struggle but which has become the target of "Israeli terrorism" and of suspected Arab maneuvers the aim of which is to sabotage its diplomatic gains and compromise its recent international respectability: that is the image given of Palestinian resistance in this interview granted Thursday to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO by Salah Khalaf, principal aid of PLO leader Yasir Arafat, who also performs the duties of "minister of the interior" and chief of security services of the Palestinian organization.

Khalaf, better known as Abu Ayad, is known as having been the founder of the dreaded "Black September" phantom group which emerged following the elimination of the Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan in September 1970. Among the "most spectacular" operations of "Black September" were the assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tall in a large hotel in Cairo, the taking of hostages in Saudi Arabia and the massacre of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games. In addition to the suicide-commandos killed at the site of the actions, several Palestinian leaders paid with their lives for the "Black September" adventure.

The most important of them undoubtedly was Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan), director of "external operations" of the PLO, who was killed in an automobile explosion in Beirut in 1978, a crime clearly bearing the imprint of Mossad, the Israeli secret service. Mossad was also charged by PLO leaders with the assassination attempt, on 1 August in a Warsaw hotel, against one of the "brains" of the Munich attack, Abu Daud, who survived the impact of five revolver bullets fired at very close range by a mysterious attacker who succeeded in fleeing.

The Interview

Receiving us in one of his offices (he changes headquarters almost every day, as well as his residence, for security reasons) in the Beirut district of Fakhani, bombed last month by the Israeli air force, Abu Ayad declared that he does not have the slightest doubt about the responsibility of Israel, rejecting the versions of the Warsaw attack

to the effect that Abu Ayad's attacker had acted on the orders of Arafat himself, as Israel declared; or on the orders of the Soviet KGB, as a large London newspaper had written.

"All that is fantasy," he swears. "Israel promised a long time ago to liquidate us and the Israeli secret services are perfectly capable of operating in the East, as well as in the whole world."

Question: It is said that the only aim of the missions entrusted to Abu Daud are to keep him away from active politics within the PLO...

Answer: Abu Daud became specialized in contacts with the East European countries. Before he arrived in Warsaw, he was in East Germany, then Hungary and then Czechoslovakia. Our investigators discovered that his attacker took the same plane as he did in Prague.

Question: But it was you Abu Ayad, yourself, who 2 or 3 years ago reconciled Arafat and Abu Daud, in open conflict at the time.

Answer: That is true. At that time, Abu Daud was under suspicion of belonging or cooperating with "Abu Nidal's group" (Abu Nidal is a dissident of Fatah, of Arafat, whom he criticized as seeking a "capitulationist" solution to the Palestine problem. Having initially taken refuge in Iraq, Abu Nidal has been taking advantage of his presence in Syria for some months; a country that, nevertheless, stands as the protector of the PLO in Lebanon, where about 30,000 Syrian soldiers are currently stationed). But those suspicions proved to be unfounded and Abu Daud, of whom I am the direct superior, continues to merit all of my trust. What I do not understand is why the international press suddenly began talking about the reactivation of the "Black September," precisely following the attack against Abu Daud, preceded 3 days earlier by the arrest of two armed Palestinians in Vienna. Those two incidents have no relation to one another. "Black September" was a phase of the struggle, a phase that is long superseded. "Black September" was never part of the PLO; it was merely comprised of men and women recruited from among the most diverse organizations. But I admit that there was at least a moral responsibility on the part of the PLO, which today enjoys an Arab and international position and is devoted to political action. There is no more need today for external operations.

Question: Very well. Since that phase has been superseded, do you admit that the form of struggle chosen by "Black September" was terrorism?

Answer: I happened to assume the defense of certain operations carried out by "Black September." I am saying "certain" operations. I am obviously not in favor of the massacre of innocents, but also one cannot forget that at that time thousands of innocent Palestinians had been massacred. Today there is no longer any motivation among our men that would lead them to take actions of that type. But if they begin to massacre Palestinians, we will witness the emergence not only of another "Black September" but of a yellow, green, red, etc.

Question: To what extent was the PLO involved in the two arrests on 29 July in Vienna, which led to the cancellation of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Austria?

Answer: Do you really think that those two men were going to assassinate Sadat? If that were the case, they certainly would have acted in a less obvious manner. Nowadays there is not a single airport in the whole world that does not have electronic devices to discover immediately any weapon carried by passengers. The rifles discovered in the baggage of those two men who boarded in Damascus were put in the Austrian Airlines plane during the stopover in Beirut and did not have the slightest chance of passing unnoticed on arrival in Vienna. According to all evidence, the mission of those two men was precisely to discredit the PLO and sabotage its relations with Austria, in particular, and in a more general way, with the whole European world. They are members of "Abu Nidal's group." And let me remind you, it was that same dissident organization that claimed responsibility for the assassination of city councilor and president of the Austro-Israeli Association, Hans Nittel, last 1 May, while also threatening to assassinate Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky.

Question: Then how do you explain the fact that those two men were being met at the Vienna airport by the director of the PLO office, Ghazi Hussein, in person; who, furthermore, is the first chief of a Palestine office officially accredited in the Western world?

Answer: All of that was the result of an enormous misunderstanding. I know that it is implausible, even unbelievable but I guarantee you that it is the pure truth. At the request of the Austrian Government itself, two members of the PLO security services were to go to Vienna to help the local authorities dismantle the terrorist networks organized by Abu Nidal. They were the ones Ghazi Hussein was waiting for. Can it be that they succeeded in infiltrating our ranks? How was that substitution made? We are continuing to investigate but at that time, pressed by a violent press campaign, the Austrian Government was obliged to declare Ghazi Hussein persona non grata, which represented an extremely hard blow to the PLO at the diplomatic level.

Question: Do you continue to have full confidence in your former representative in Vienna?

Answer: Absolutely, although he did not come from Fatah but from Saika (a Syrian-controlled Palestinian Baathist organization). Ghazi Hussein is actually the only PLO representative abroad that did not come from the ranks of Fatah. And I have nothing to reprove him for.

Question: However, we cannot forget that Syria was highly critical of Foreign Minister Kreisky at the exact time that the PLO was having an increasing number of meetings with him.

Answer: Certain Arab leaders do not know how to distinguish between political action and political agreement, the latter being considered a suspect deal. Kreisky is a friend; some of his stands are even more valid than those of certain Arab heads of state. Nonetheless, there are those who accuse us of negotiating a peace solution with the Austrian foreign minister that he had ready in his pocket. In certain parts of the Arab world there persists a backward mentality that does not understand and does not accept the PLO's exploring all political possibilities like the others. Assad and Qadhafi send their ministers abroad and nobody dares to criticize them. Abu Nidal was in Iraq since his dissent in 1974 but he seems to have extended his activities to Syria, since the two men arrested in Vienna came from Damascus and it

is in that capital that certain communiques of his are released. Taking the Syrian-Palestinian "strategic alliance" into account, on the one hand, and the mortal rivalry between the two Baathist regimes, the Syrian and Iraqi, on the other, how do you explain the tolerance that Abu Nidal receives in those two countries? Surprising, is it not? Here, take a look (at this point he shows a publication lying on the table). It is a weekly published in both Baghdad and Damascus by the "Abu Nidal group." It carries articles entitled, among others, "Arafat Takes Pleasure in Betrayal," or "Revelations of the CIA About Its Links With the Criminal Abu Ayad." Just 2 months ago I went to Iraq and saw President Saddam Hussein to try to settle the Abu Nidal problem once and for all. But this is my personal opinion: the things that Iraq and Syria prefer not to say personally, they do through Abu Nidal. We in the PLO can at least boast of having succeeded in getting the Syrian and Iraqi enemy brethren to agree, even if only on that level...

8711

CSO: 4728/109

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

QATARI, JORDANIAN OFFICIALS ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

GF111443 Doha QNA in Arabic 1214 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Amman, 11 Sep (QNA)--Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has said that his discussions with Prince Hasan ibn Talal, regent and crown prince of Jordan, dealt with the current Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian question. In a statement to QNA, his highness said that the talks dealt with relations between Jordan and Qatar. A number of economic issues were discussed in addition to joint projects to be established.

His highness added: We and our military brothers in the Jordanian command discussed issues pertaining to training and exchange of expertise.

In a similar statement by Prince Hasan ibn Talal, his highness praised his country's relations with Qatar, relations established by Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani and King Husayn of Jordan.

In a statement to QNA his highness said that his talks with Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani were satisfactory. A program of bilateral cooperation was endorsed that will help Jordan implement its development plan during the next 5 years. He said he explained to his highness the Qatari heir apparent and defense minister Jordan's development program and Jordan's stand of confrontation of the Zionist enemy along the longest confrontation line.

The Jordanian crown prince said that the talks dealt with the Arab and international situations in light of recent developments and Arab contacts concerning the next Arab summit conference.

Prince Hasan noted the importance of these talks amid the difficult circumstances the Arab nation is experiencing, particularly Israel's violations in the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, and its plan to annex more Arab territory. He added that these circumstances require a united stand by all Arab states and on all levels.

Asked what is required of the Arabs and the Muslims in order to reply to the Zionist challenges, Prince Hasan said that what is required on the Arab level is an active move to confront what is happening in the occupied Arab territories. He stressed that this move must not be restricted to mere denunciation and condemnation of Israeli violations and aggression.

On the Islamic level, the prince said that there has to be an agreement in views regarding the evaluation of threats followed by an active move that corresponds to the needs of the situation.

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

SAUDI PAPER CALLS FOR ARAB 'POSITIVE NEUTRALITY'

PM111054 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Away From the Great Powers' Conflict and Alliances"]

[Excerpts] On many occasions our wise leadership has emphasized that the Arab nation will not be able to take its place in the sun and regain its lost prestige, dignity and usurped rights unless it devotes itself to ensuring the independence of its will and keeps out of the superpowers' conflict and the alliances and protection of the great.

Since the Arab area and the African continent are at present the target of Eastern and Western ambitions, neither we nor Africa can save ourselves from the big powers' designs unless we and Africa preserve the independence of our will, which calls for pursuing the course of positive neutrality rather than revolving in the Soviet or the U.S. orbit.

The unfortunate belief among some of us in the establishment in suspect alliances that really serve only the ambitions and designs of the big powers should be confronted not by quarrels among ourselves, because that would lead to interference by the big powers--which is what those powers want--but rather by making those involved in such alliances realize that they are playing with fire, which is dangerous and could consume them before it consumes us. There is no greater shame than a Muslim Arab entering an alliance against another Muslim Arab. It is shameful for a Muslim Arab to sell the independent will of his country to a superpower which in the 20th century is causing havoc in Afghanistan--a Muslim country that was secure and peaceful until it was run over by the Red Army hordes.

It is not strange if we Arabs differ in views, but it is very shameful to ally with a foreigner against one another.

Of what use are our meetings under the Arab League umbrella if some of us ally ourselves with the foreigner against his Arab brothers?

Of what use is our claim to belong to the Islamic nation if some of us stoke the fires of dissent among Islamic countries instead of putting them out? Of what use is our claim to belong to the nonaligned movement at a time when we are trying to turn this movement into a tool in the hands of one superpower against another superpower? A sincere stand is required and repentance acceptable. Otherwise we will be branded by history as those who have sold their will to the foreigner free of charge. Whoever loses his will loses his dignity. Is it not so?

CSO: 4304/156

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIBYA AIDING N. YEMEN REBELS--We have received a report on Libyan financial and military aid to the al-Shafi'in tribe, which has mutinied in North Yemen [YAR]. The aim of this aid is to enable the tribe to expand its operations. [Text] [NC101925 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 81]

SUDANESE-IRAQI CONTACTS--Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA)--Faruq al-Maqabul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, today met with the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum and discussed with him means to bolster trade and economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The ambassador conveyed a message from Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, inviting al-Maqabul to visit Iraq for consultations to bolster bilateral relations. [Text] [JN131530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 13 Sep 81]

QATAR PAYS 1981 SUBSIDY--Doha, 13 Sep (GNA)--It was announced here today that Qatar has paid the third and last installment of its annual subsidy to the northern and eastern fronts, the PLO and the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories in implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference. An official Qatari source said: The installment is about \$77 million. He added: Qatar has also paid a sum of \$18 million, which is its contribution to the special fund for the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] in Lebanon, now that the Arab League Council has decided to extend the ADF's mandate. [Text] [GF131346 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Sep 81]

CSO: 4304/154

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

AFGHAN OPPOSITION LEADER: PDRY TROOPS BACKING KARMAL

EA121652 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] His Excellency Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office this afternoon His Excellency Prof ('Abd Rabbuh Rafiq Fayyad), one of the leading personalities of the Muslim Afghan Mujahedin [identified in the newscast headlines as "Chairman of the Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan]. [Words indistinct] a discussion during the meeting of the Afghan cause and the Soviet invasion of Muslim Afghanistan. His excellency the professor briefed the minister on the dimensions of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and on the Afghan issue and its development.

His Excellency Professor (Fayyad) stressed that the brave stand of His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the people of Oman in face of the communist onslaught had been crowned with success, because it (?encouraged) the Muslims to face the onslaught and to remove atheism from Muslim lands.

In an interview published in OMAN today, his excellency said that the leadership and people of Oman [words indistinct] the Russians and communists, saving the countries of the region from evil. He also said South Yemen, which the Russians converted into a den for gangs of saboteurs and terrorists, is not (?used) solely against the region but also beyond it, including Afghanistan. Professor (Fayyad) went on to say that the Russians had from the beginning used their gangsters from South Yemen to contain the Afghan Mujahedin.

The ruling regime in Aden, which is a Soviet puppet, is involved in the Mujahedin's war against communism. He also said a considerable part of the Yemeni Army is fighting on the side of the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal forces.

Professor (Fayyad) revealed that a number of Yemenis have been killed and their nationality ascertained. He described some of the Arab regimes that are Russian puppets and opposed to the Islamic Jihad of the Afghans against their communist enemies as shaky regimes lacking the support of their peoples.

He pointed out that the recent tripartite treaty signed by the agent regimes of Aden, Libya and Ethiopia reflected mutual cooperation of the Russian agents in the region to implement Soviet plans.

With regard to Afghanistan, Professor (Fayyad) said the Mujahedin are in full control of many areas in Afghanistan and the weapons brought in by the Russians to fight the Mujahedin are now being used by the Mujahedin against the Russian themselves. He said the Babrak Karmal regime is bound to collapse and its recent call for reserve troops was a farce, since an organized Afghan Army no longer exists. He said most of the Afghan Army has joined the Mujahedin.

In conclusion, His Excellency Prof ('Abd Rabbuh Rafiq Fayyad) thanked the Arab and Muslim countries for their assistance to the Mujahedin and [words indistinct] dangers resulting from the Soviet presence in Afghanistan insofar as Muslim states are concerned.

CSO: 4304/156

BRIEFS

OPEC LOANS--The OPEC Special Fund for International Development has granted South Yemen a loan of \$10.5 million to help finance a 92-kilometre two-lane paved highway between the towns of Naqabah and Nisab, the Fund announced last week. It also granted a loan of \$4.35 million to North Yemen for rural electrification. The South Yemeni highway project is being co-financed by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the International Development Agency, the World Bank's soft loan affiliate. The project includes setting up an independent construction unit to undertake public works in Shabwah Governorate and to provide technical assistance to the South Yemeni Ministry of Construction. The OPEC Fund loan is its fourth to South Yemen and brings the total of aid extended to that country to \$22.9 million. Two of the previous loans were for balance of payments support. The loan to North Yemen is likewise the fourth credit from the Fund, bringing its total to \$19.3 million. The electrification scheme is partially financed by the IDA and is intended to bring power to 17 villages and to the agricultural market centres at Sanaa, Taiz and Hodeida. It is the first phase of a planned 18-year electrification programme intended to provide the entire country with electricity. The OPEC Fund also signed a loan of \$4 million for a dam project in Laos and for \$1 million to purchase capital goods, spare parts, food and essential consumer goods for the Caribbean islands of St Vincent and the Grenadines. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 35, 31 Aug 81 p 8]

CSO: 4300/107

IRAQI RELATIONS WITH GCC STATES ANALYZED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1289 17 Jul 81 p 19

[Article by Sulayman al-Farazli: "Iraqi-Gulf Relations Enter Lukewarm Stage"]

[Text] When the Gulf Cooperation Council was established, it was said that Iraq did not join by its own choice so that it would not drag the rest of the Gulf states with it into war with Iran. The opposite of that was said about the two Yemens--that Sana' and Aden did not join at the choice of others. However, it has begun to come out, little by little, that the basis for the Gulf Council was what caused it to exclude Iraq and the Yemens. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, for the first time, registered a public reservation about the Gulf Council when he noted that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on the occasion of the Amman summit conference, said that Iraq's exclusion from the council was neither convincing nor desirable when it is engaged in war with Iran "in defense of them and itself."

Yemeni officials, both in the north and the south, have also expressed, more than once, their desire for membership in the Gulf Council. Aden's eagerness to join was almost even more enthusiastic than Sana's.

Officials in the Gulf states are telling some in the non-Gulf states, such as Iraq and the Yemens, that the goal of the Gulf Council is not to defend the Gulf, which would require a large military force that is not available in sufficient quantity, except in the states that are not connected with the council, but to isolate a specific bloc in the Gulf from the rest of the Arab areas, which are rife with disputes. However, British correspondent Patrick Seal, commentator for the LONDON OBSERVER, went much further than that when he said in his introduction to a debate on Iraqi policy in the Gulf during a forum held last week at Exeter University that "the Gulf states encouraged Syria to go into Lebanon to control matters there, and then backed away from it, and they encouraged Iraq to go into Iran to contain the Islamic revolution, and then backed away from it!"

However, the Iraqi president, in his recent interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', did not go to this extreme; rather, he said that there were those who told the Gulf states, in order to frighten them, that Iraq would engulf them if it was victorious in the war with Iran. Saddam Husayn described these words as worthless.

Clearly, matters between Iraq and its neighbors on the Gulf are becoming more tepid than in the past, or more precisely, less warm. The boldness of the Iraqi president,

specifically discussing Gulf affairs, although in guarded language that was not devoid of symbolism, sheds some light on present Iraqi-Gulf relations, and sheds even more light on certain incidents and measures that occurred recently in the UAE and in Kuwait.

Some time ago, after a series of explosions in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, and Kuwait, it appeared as if the entire Gulf area would explode. At the time, this was referred to as the "Lebanization of the Gulf." Relations between Iraq, on the one hand, and the UAE and Kuwait, on the other, have special significance in the current circumstances, in view of the Iraqis' demand for the return of the islands belonging to the UAE and occupied by the Iranians and in view of the Iraqis' demand for some strategic advantages on the Kuwaiti Island of Bubiyan, in addition to the problem of delineating the border.

Regarding Iraqi-Saudi relations, matters appear more stable. There were two differing views regarding current oil policy and its repercussions on the Gulf war. When the pumping of Iraqi oil stopped at the beginning of the war, it was said that the Iraqis asked Saudi Arabia to make up the Iraqi markets and contracts until Iraqi pumping resumed. It was also rumored that one of the reasons for that was to enable the Gulf oil states to participate financially in Iraq's war. Specific figures have been bandied about for this participation, ranging from \$9 billion to \$14 billion. However, the other viewpoint, voiced by some diplomatic circles, is that the current large glut in the oil markets does not spur the impetus to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war, as would happen if the world markets were in a state of shortage instead of a state of glut!

However, the Iraqi-Kuwaiti situation continues to be more sensitive. The dialog between the two countries is still within the old framework. When the Kuwaitis demand delineation of the border, the Iraqis hear the same words, and when the Iraqis demand to lease Bubiyan Island, the Kuwaitis hear the same words. The difference is that the Kuwaitis, as a result, are more quickly injured. The Iraqi authorities admitted the presence in Iraq of two Palestinians, suspected of throwing bombs in Kuwait recently, but they refused to hand them over. The Kuwaitis muttered privately, suspecting Iraq of having arranged the explosions to put pressure on them. What the Iraqi president said in this regard reveals an important aspect of this state of tension, since he affirmed his willingness to hand over these two sought-after persons "if that was in the interest of Kuwait," which was interpreted as meaning that he would not hand them over because that would "not be in the interests of Kuwait."

The Iraqi-Kuwaiti dialogue does not always proceed in an atmosphere of tension. There have been periods of calm nerves. Therefore, it is easy to interpret anything going on in Kuwait as "out of Iraqi considerations," just as everything going on in Lebanon is interpreted as being "out of Syrian considerations." When Shaykh Jabir al-'Ali was ousted from the government and from the Kuwaiti Ministry of Information, some skeptics interpreted it as an attempt to shut off the dialogue between Kuwait and Iraq, especially on the media level!

Although the Kuwaitis' fear of Iraq is dominant so far, the Iraqis are trying their best to reassure Kuwait. A former Iraqi official says that he once met in Kuwait with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abduulah, the current prime minister and crown prince, and

held a frank discussion with him about this phenomenon. He said to him: "Why do you think Iraq covets you? Do you have more oil than it has? Do you have the minerals, water, land and riches that it has? We do not want anything from you. Your blessings are yours, and your misfortune is both ours and yours."

The former Iraqi official says that he asked Shaykh Sa'd what would have happened if Iraq had occupied the three islands in the Gulf instead of Iran. He says that Shaykh Sa'd admitted that the uproar the Gulf people would have raised over that hypothetical situation would undoubtedly have been greater than the clamor raised over the Iranian occupation.

Although there is no direct friction between Iraq and the UAE, such as the friction with Kuwait, some sensitivities have occurred recently that have caused the Iraqi government, in an effort to remedy them, to confine Iraqi activity in the UAE to the federal government, i.e., to ban activity with each of the seven emirates composing the UAE individually. It is said that one of the reasons for that is "the special situation of the Emirate of Dubai!"

The Iraqi president attaches special importance to the question of the occupied islands and is concentrating on their being returned to "their owners," as he said in his interview with AL-HAWADITH last April. However, some Iraqi circles feel that there is Iranian smuggling of vital materials, which must be stopped, especially in wartime and particularly with respect to river traffic.

One of the occupied islands would revert to the Emirate of Sharjah and the other two to Ras al-Khaymah. However, Iraqi concentration on restoring them to their owners would affirm, to the maximum degree, the idea of unconditional Iraqi support for the UAE. This is the concept that Baghdad has expressed by confining activity to the federal government.

It is said in diplomatic circles in the UAE that one of the causes of that was the occurrence of a specific incident that led to a misunderstanding between the Iraqi consul in Dubai and the director of the office of the Emirate's ruler. However, that is unconfirmed, apart from the fact that the incident did happen several months ago.

No matter what the situation, the question of Iraqi-Gulf relations has been raised in public by the Iraqis in the present circumstances and it provides broad scope for a great many questions...and possibilities.

7005

CSO: 4304/91

QATARI MONETARY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR UNIFIED GULF CURRENCY

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No. 1289 17 Jul 81 pp 53, 55

[Interview with Majid al-Majid, director of the Qatar Monetary Agency by AL-HAWADITH: "The Gulf Dinar Is Coming"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The dream of unifying the currency of the Arab Gulf states, which has won minds on many occasions and more than one assembly during the past 5 years, is still a dream. However, it has become more of a reality, especially at the present time. All events begin as dreams, and they do not remain for long in the planning and implementation stages before they become reality. This is so when the best planning and the wisest preparations are based on considerations and factors of tangible fact. Those who carry the burden of unifying the currency in the Gulf states have become more optimistic than ever. To them it has become merely the making of a political decision, nothing more, because all of the factors are present and available to achieve this dream, despite the presence of some secondary obstacles.

One of the dreamers of a unified Gulf currency is the director of the Qatar Monetary Agency, Majid al-Majid, who believes that the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council is tantamount to basic support for achieving this goal, "the dream". In an interview with AL-HAWADITH, he reviewed Qatar monetary issues in particular and Gulf issues in general.

[Question] Preparatory to entering into the subject of a unified Gulf currency, we asked Mr al-Majid about the disparity in Gulf currency exchange rates and its effects.

[Answer] There are four exchange rates in the Gulf. The Qatar, Saudi and Abu Dhabi currencies are tied to special drawing rights, within a specific framework. But there is also the Kuwaiti dinar, which is tied to a basket of currencies, established according to Kuwaiti banking policy. There is also the Iraqi dinar and the Omani dirham, both tied directly to the dollar.

Generally, there is some harmony and approximation among the exchange rates, but there are specific economic, social and political factors in each of the Gulf states that causes it to follow a specific path.

[Question] When do you expect unification of monetary policies in the Gulf?

[Answer] This is expected upon the issuance of the pertinent political decision. About 3 years ago, meetings were held among the Gulf central banks. Among their goals was the study of monetary policies in preparation for formulating aspects of mutual approach to these policies, and the narrowing of the disparity in exchange rates of Gulf currencies. However, we put off making the full political decision because of our commercial orders and assets in this area.

These difficulties can be overcome because they are not fundamental, especially since the factors favoring a mutual approach are many and deep. Every Gulf state is basically dependent on oil income for its economy. During numerous meetings, which included officials from both the UAE and Bahrain, we agreed on a unified system of rate fixing for the three countries' currencies, so that it would be possible for a citizen in any of these countries to freely spend 5,000 riyals at a uniform rate in any of these states. We said that 10 Qatari riyals equals 1 Bahraini dinar or 10 Abu Dhabi dirhams. However, this system did not last, as a result of differences in economic policies. Therefore, it would be best to create a monetary unit among the Gulf states, based on specific economic factors.

It is well known that each of the region's states has a specific policy for expenditures on services and projects. There are those who are increasing expenditures and those who are cutting back, depending on the size of the revenues. This highlights the disparity between one state and another.

[Question] What differentiates the designation of government banking institutions between one state and another in the Gulf, and do you think it appropriate to unify the names of these institutions?

[Answer] In fact the name that is most recognized and is most common is "central bank." The central bank has different functions than a "monetary council," "monetary agency" or other designation. The central bank is a governmental means of fixing monetary policy and controlling and supervising banks, whereas the other designations denote organizations with authority limited to the area of issuing currency and regulating it, without having the central bank's broad powers, including the control and inspection of banks and governance of the banking system.

Regarding the Qatar Monetary Agency, monetary law has given it powers similar to the powers of the central bank. It is considered a government agency, and therefore there is no difference between the two names with respect to what they in fact achieve.

[Question] You said that the political decision was the only impediment to unifying the Gulf currency or to equalizing its exchange. When do you expect that decision to be made?

[Answer] Studies have been going on for 10 years about a Gulf monetary unit, and in 1975 the political bureau met to study unification of the currency in Bahrain, the UAE, Qatar and Kuwait. After a number of meetings, the conferees were convinced of the advantages of unifying Gulf currency exchange rates. But the decision clashed with the economic disparity among these countries. Here is certainly confirmation that economic and monetary integration are two aspects of a single currency. Therefore, there must be unity of economic action to achieve monetary unity. I believe that this hope has come close to being realized, especially after

establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council. One of the most important of its goals is to lay the foundations of economic, social and political cooperation among the peoples of the region. One of the most important of the council's objectives will be Gulf monetary unity and the Gulf common market.

[Question] What name would you recommend for a unified Gulf currency?

[Answer] Whether it is named dinar or dirham or riyal is not important; the important thing is to achieve this goal.

[Question] There have been repeated calls for a Gulf dinar. Are these calls still heard?

[Answer] The demand for a Gulf dinar is still present. This matter was among those that we studied at the meetings to which I referred. The political bureau did not agree on creating the Gulf dinar, since economic coordination was lacking. As to whether coordination has improved recently, circumstances are looking good.

[Question] What is the role of the "offshore" banks in Bahrain regarding the absorption of liquidity from the region's markets?

[Answer] I don't think that they have any role to speak of in this regard, because the "offshore" banks, located in Bahrain, are the same banks that the region has been dealing with through their main offices in Western capitals. Certainly we shall continue to go to these banks in their homelands, just as they come to us. I do not see any role for these banks in the occurrence of a liquidity crisis in the past or the present. I imagine that the liquidity crises that we have seen in recent years stem from increased investment awareness, since Gulf investment is bringing large and rapid profits by following developments in world financial markets and the rapid changes, from which we can benefit, that occur with the increased interest rate on the dollar. In addition to that, investment returns in the Gulf are small compared to the rapid profits abroad, which justify the risk in farming out capital.

[Question] Do you see any danger in the need for more banks?

[Answer] The existing banks are sufficient for the state's requirements. However, I think that we are in need of some specialized banks, such as real estate and industrial banks, to make loans to investors in these areas and to give them assistance. I think that the state must certainly participate in establishing these banks.

[Question] Can it be said that the existence of some monetary policy in the region is preferable to none at all?

[Answer] I cannot say that there is a monetary policy that is better than none at all, because each state follows a monetary policy suitable to its economic, social and political situation. If any state has achieved symmetry between its policy in these fields and its monetary policy, then its monetary policy is excellent. However, if we hope for a subordinate monetary system, we find that Kuwait follows a sound monetary program, especially as it pertains to the system of currency exchange, because it is tied to a group of currencies that have economic influence.

Accordingly, the Kuwaiti dinar is subjected to minor fluctuations, while Gulf currencies are subjected to tangible fluctuations because they are tied to another type of currency, such as the International Monetary Fund basket, or directly to the dollar.

[Question] Views differ regarding industrial investment abroad or domestically, and credit investment, i.e., through deposits. What do you think?

[Answer] I feel that the danger in investing in deposits is less than in other investments, especially abroad, because then the investor usually lives far from the projects in which his funds are invested and it is difficult for him to watch over them. However, at the same time, I believe that opportunity is opening for industrial investment in the Gulf states. It is a broad and very profitable field; despite that, investments in the form of loans abroad yield more profitable investments.

[Question] Don't you think that this negates the national role that the citizen is obligated to fulfill by sharing in building his country's industrial growth?

[Answer] I do not condemn this role as a national duty, but this feeling of responsibility requires more consciousness, and the present trend is toward the citizen investing in more profit for his money, even if in loans abroad. More profit is still the main goal for the investor.

[Question] Even at the expense of the country?

[Answer] When national economic consciousness increases, national restraint will prevail over personal self-interest. I believe that the decline of the dollar's interest will bring funds back into the nation and will revitalize the national economy. As domestic investment occurs foreign investment will dwindle.

7005

CSO: 4304/91

COUNCIL CHIEF PROPOSES PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Statement by Chief of DRA Council of Ministers 'Ali Keshtmand]

[Text]

KABUL, August 25 (Bakhtar)— The meeting of the DRA Council of Ministers was held under the chairmanship of Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the council headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Shah Mohammad Dost, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented at the meeting, a detailed report on the DRA Government's foreign policy.

The Council of Ministers unanimously approved the statement of the DRA Government regarding the political settlement.

Following is the statement of the DRA Government on the problem of political settlement around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

I— The securing of complete and reliable cessation of armed and, any other, intervention in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the creation of conditions making impossible the recurrence

of such interference in the future must be the main aim and basic content of the political settlement.

II— Taking into account that the armed intervention in Afghanistan, as well as other subversive activities against it are now being carried out, first of all, from the Pakistani territory, the DRA Government has already repeatedly proposed and proposes to the Government of Pakistan once again, that the representatives of the two countries meet to discuss the questions pertaining to the commencement of the negotiations with the aim of reaching an agreement to normalize relations.

In the course of such negotiations, the Government of the DRA will be ready to consider other problems outstanding between Afghanistan and Pakistan to normalize Afghan-Pakistani relations and to ensure stability and tranquillity.

The Government of the

DRA reaffirms also its proposal to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold negotiations with the aim of working out an agreement on the development of friendly relations and multifaceted, mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including the questions of trade, economic cooperation, transit and cultural ties.

The agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran must contain universally acknowledged provisions, concerning mutual respect, sovereignty, readiness to develop relations on the basis of principles of good-neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs, as well as, include concrete commitments of the parties on preventing armed and other hostile activities from their own territory against each other.

III— Considering the conduct of negotiations, both with Pakistan and

Iran. on a bilateral basis preferable and most promising, the Government of the DRA, at the same time, is ready to hold tri-lateral negotiations if Pakistan and Iran express such a desire.

However, the lack of desire to start negotiations of one of the mentioned countries shall not impede the commencement of a dialogue between Afghanistan and the other country and the achievement of relevant agreements between them, and also it should not be an obstacle to their subsequent realization.

It follows that the country refraining from negotiations in the beginning may join them or start independent negotiations with the DRA later.

The Government of the DRA does not object to its negotiations with the Government of Pakistan and Iran, whether bi- or tri-lateral, being attended by the UN Secretary-General or his representative.

IV— As it was defined by the Decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council on June 18, 1981, as well as by other official documents on general amnesty, the Government of the DRA will secure full freedom and immunity to all the Afghans that are temporarily living because of certain reasons in the territory of Pakistan and other neighbouring countries, when they return home. The Government of the DRA guarantees

security, freedom of choice of the domicile and equal participation in the solution of the land question on the basis of agrarian reform. They will be provided with all the necessary conditions for living, fruitful labour and social activities for the welfare of the homeland.

The nomads, tribes and cattle-breeders will be provided, not only with the right to use pastures on a just basis but with the right for free movement within the country. It is meant also that the traditional seasonal migration of the nomads from Afghanistan to Pakistan and vice versa shall be allowed without hindrances.

The Government of the DRA expresses its agreement to discuss the practical aspects of the problem with its neighbours. However, if some of the Afghans do not want to return to their homeland, the relevant questions pertaining to their further stay shall also be discussed in the course of the negotiations so as to achieve necessary agreements.

V — Reliable international guarantees of agreements being achieved with regard to the cessation and the non-recurrence of armed and other interference in Afghan affairs must be an integral part of a political settlement.

The states, providing guarantees, shall themselves strictly refrain from such interference and

enhance the achieved agreements by their authority. With this aim the guaranteeing countries might adopt a relevant document by which they would commit themselves to respect and observe the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its non-aligned status. On its own behalf, the DRA would reaffirm its loyalty to the policy of peace and non-alignment, its desire to develop friendly ties with all the countries and first of all with the neighbours.

Although the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not determine in advance the composition of the guarantor countries, it believes, as before, that the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as well as some other countries which may be acceptable to Afghanistan and its negotiating neighbours ought to be included in this composition.

The working out of international guarantees as well as the solution of all other questions touching upon Afghanistan's interests must be conducted with the participation of the DRA Government. At the same time it does not object to the discussion of questions pertaining to the working out of international guarantees being started simultaneously and conducted parallel with bi- or tri-lateral negotiations among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

At the first stage, such a discussion might be conducted in the form of informal multilateral consultations and later on at a relevant international forum.

VI— In case of cessation and guaranteed non-recurrence of armed intervention and any other form of interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan, the reasons which caused Afghanistan's appeal to the USSR urging it to send the limited Soviet military contingent into its territory will cease to exist. The achievement of a political settlement, including the working out of international guarantees, will respectively give an opportunity to determine by the accord between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the order and terms or, in other words, the timetable of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The pullout of troops would be conducted to the extent of the realization of the achieved agreements. That is why the speedier the achievement and realization of these agreements, making impossible the interference into Afghanistan's affairs, the earlier would be the beginning and completion of the pullout of Soviet troops and vice versa.

VII— It is a deep conviction of the DRA Gov-

ernment that the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which can be worked out and implemented step by step, would not only meet the interests of the Afghan people and the peoples of the neighbouring countries, but would lead to the elimination of tension in this region as a whole.

In this connection, the DRA Government does not object to the international aspects of the problem around Afghanistan being discussed, together with the questions of strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf region, if such an opinion prevails among the potential participants of the discussion of both these problems. But the lack of accord with respect to such a joint discussion should not be a pretext to delay the start of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

VIII — In any variant of the negotiations—bilateral, trilateral or multilateral,—in that part of them which pertains to the guarantees, the question concerning the present regime in Afghanistan, the composition of its Government as well as other internal affairs are not to be discussed. These questions are being solved and will be solved in the future only by the Afghan people but not by anybody else.

SOVIETS BELIEVED SEEKING SETTLEMENT

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Sep 81 p 9

[Commentary by A. T. Chaudhri]

[Text] **T**HE pyrrhic war Russia has been waging in tormented Afghanistan, since Christmas, '79, seems to have convinced the Soviet strategists that they cannot beat the Afghans into docility and if some weight is to be added to their strategic balance in Asia, then hostile sabre-retching must alternate with friendly diplomatic fencing.

That perhaps explains the apparent "flexibility" — to which President Zia has just referred — in the new Moscow-Kabul moves on the embattled Afghan chessboard. It would be too hasty to presume that these moves are merely designed to buy time while the Afghan bomb is ticking. Nor would it be fair to conclude that the Russians are playing it soft only to take the sting out of the next Afghan resolution in the U.N. General Assembly.

Last week, a notable comment in the Western Press was: "Russians, schooled in Lenin's theories about imperialism, understand that the most efficient empire building is done not by war, but by guile and well-timed pressure."

There is, no doubt, an admixture of confrontation and conciliation in Russia's new genre of diplomacy and it is matched by the other super Power. But on the Afghan question, one must give the benefit of the doubt to the Soviet peace overtures. For, there are reasons to think that Russia cannot afford to get bogged down in the Afghan quagmire. It may like to wriggle out, as was said earlier

in this column, provided a reasonable formula is hammered out to help it save its face.

Closed mind

Some superannuated "diplomats", or radical reactionaries, sitting in their ivory towers with closed minds, may decry this line of thinking as "inspired". They would like Pakistan to rush in where angels fear to tread and take on Russia, unmindful of all consequences. But those who do not suffer from Soviet-phobia will certainly plead for an open-minded approach to the new Moscow-Kabul peace overtures — without, of course, lowering our guard as a beleaguered nation.

The Afghan crisis, let's not forget, is, with all its regional manifestations and global dimensions the gravest crisis ever faced by Pakistan. It is not of our making or our seeking, but it is there with all its horrifying portents. The difference between this crisis at our doorstep and the 1971 crisis, in the former East Wing, is that men could control events in 1971. Now in 1981 events may control men. That puts Pakistan on test. It has to keep all options open. It cannot let go any chance, good or bad, bright or bleak, to defuse the crisis on which hinges its future.

So, the new Kabul-Moscow offer should not be spurned as, "old brew in a new bottle". Old or new, vague or clear, it merits the due heed of attention. Though the official version of the new offer has not appeared in the Press, its blurred outlines are now available. Kabul has expressed willingness to hold "bilateral, trilateral or multilateral" talks with the

concerned parties, and with U.N. participation, to end the Afghan crisis. But the pre-condition for holding a roundtable is the cessation of "interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs," to quote the Soviet news agency, Tass.

Kabul steps

In a recent interview broadcast by Kabul Radio, the Karmal regime has also announced several measures to appease the freedom-fighters and declared that if the Afghan refugees returned home, the regime would guarantee "complete freedom and security" to them.

These proposals contain "new elements", says Moscow, and could form the foundation for "peace and tranquillity" in the region. But Washington has denounced the new package as a "warmed-over version" of the Kabul plan put forward in May, last year. Nevertheless, the skeptical Western media would not reject the new proposals outright. "They concede two points to the Pakistanis. First, Afghanistan no longer insists on separate talks with each of its two neighbours, Pakistan and Iran. Second, the Afghans have agreed that the U.N. can play an active role in the talks." But this is a rather lopsided view.

The fact is that Moscow and Kabul are now back to square one. Moscow had originally agreed to trilateral talks among Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. Kabul faithfully toed this line for quite some time. Moscow had also accepted the active role of the U.N. in the quest for a peace formula. But

subsequently is shifted ground and called for bilateral talks. Kabul again fell in line with the Kremlin. Their object probably was to divide the Afghan neighbours and confine the U.N. to the fence. Instead of U.N. "auspices", they asked for U.N. "presence" at the conference table. This somersault was made shortly before the Talf summit which shrouded the whole prospect of a political settlement in uncertainties.

At Talf, however, Pakistan strongly advocated a political solution of the Afghan problem, though the Arab leaders, barring the PLO and Rejectionist group, opposed this move. Even Iran showed little inclination to talk to Kabul until the Gulf war came to an end. China, too, did not favour a negotiated settlement without the participation of Afghan Mujahideen in the initial parleys. But the twists and turns of the Afghan kaleidoscope have now brought about a refreshing change in the diplomatic scenario. The new, or not-so-new, Kabul proposals were evidently on top of the agenda of the recent Shaht-Firyubin dialogue, at Islamabad. A dialogue of sorts will also be initiated at the U.N. with Dr. Waldheim playing the role of an honest broker between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Whether or not the direct role of the U.N. would bear some fruit is difficult to speculate, but the ball has to be kept moving and rolling to "contain" the Afghan crisis before it is finally defused. Since Russia has turned a blank face to the two-tier EEC peace plan, sponsored by Lord Carrington, and since the NAM initiative and the abortive OIC move have

fizzled out, Pakistan has no alternative left but to make a positive response to the marooned proposal of trilateral talks that has just been revived.

The odds are heavy, since crisscrossed Iran may not find it possible at the moment to edge toward a conference room and divert its attention from the internal and external battlefronts. Yet this should not deter Pakistan from doing the spadework for the triangular moot.

Invitation

Pakistan may perhaps be well-advised to take up the thread of the dialogue from where it was left off following the exchange of Zia-Brezhnev correspondence, last year. And, if there is a sound basis for a settlement, Foreign Minister Asghar Shabi should not feel reluctant to accept the long-pending invitation for a personal visit to the Kremlin. It should not involve any question of "Pakistan-losing credibility" with its traditional friends or old allies.

Nor should the prospect of American Congress holding hearings on the 3 billion dollar aid package to this country come in the way of a little tilt towards the Soviets to put the Afghan problem out of the way. After all, America, too, has lately been making "secret" overtures and offers to Russia to facilitate its retreat from Afghanistan without more loss of face.

KARMAL TELLS GOVERNORS TO SERVE PEOPLE

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, August 25 (Bakhtar).— Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA CC and President of the Revolutionary Council, received the Governors of provinces at the Gul Khana Palace, RC headquarters, yesterday afternoon and conversed with them in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

He once again drew the Governors' attention to their "great, historic and revolutionary tasks" and said: "Your task in the present conditions of the country is extremely great and enormous. You must differ from the Governors of the past. You, in fact, are at the service of the people. You must not trample on the humanitarian and toiling piety. You must have the power to control your material and spiritual inclinations and personal pride. You must know that the revolutionary pioneers struggle for the emancipation of the people and lay down their lives in the service of the people. Our only pleasure is serving the people. Other pleasures cannot satisfy a genuine and patriotic revolutionary."

He advised the Governors to be "humane and sincere" in "dealing with the toiling and suffering people of Afghanistan" and said: "You Governors who, in fact, are Government representatives in the provinces of the country must acquire humanitarian manners of contacting masses. You must respect elders and caress and comfort our oppressed and vexed people, who had endured the oppression and tyranny of oppressive regimes. If belittling manners are pursued before our people, our party, state and people will not pardon you. You must be the new-type, progressive Governors of today, not the bureaucrat Governors of the past."

FUNDAMENTAL

He added: "Today we need a pious, knowledgeable, intelligent perceptive and patriotic Governor, a Governor who meets the masses with a humane attitude. We need Governors who discharge their revolutionary and historical tasks with devotion and valour and are ready to devote

and sacrifice themselves in the service of the people."

Karmal said: "In the present conditions and situation of the country, our principal and fundamental task is irreconcilable struggle against bandits and exported bands from abroad. It is the mandate of time, society and history today to destroy and eliminate all remnants of terrorist and genocide bands from Afghanistan soon. The people of Afghanistan cannot put up with terror, barbarism and robbery any longer. You Governors, who are the representatives of the Government in the provinces of the country, have been given this great responsibility by history, the party, the state and the Afghan society. It is your revolutionary obligation to restore peace, tranquillity and security throughout the country and wipe out the enemies of the revolution."

He added: "Today American imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, Pakistani militarist circles and regional reaction are waging an undeclared war against the revolution of Afghanis-

tan. Under the pretext of the so-called Afghanistan situation, they have jeopardized peace in the region. They provoke international tensions, act against detente and commit countless crimes in the international arena. It is not only our national duty but our regional and internationalist duty as well to remove the unfounded pretexts of imperialism and its criminal accomplices from our country and completely annihilate the enemies of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the enemies of freedom, independence, territorial integrity, honour and dignity of Afghanistan."

In response, on behalf of others, some of the Governors expressed pleasure over the meeting with Karmal and said that they realised their revolutionary tasks towards the party, the Government and the working people of Afghanistan and will spare no efforts to defend the Saur Revolution and the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN

DAY-TO-DAY SECURITY OUTLOOK IN KABUL DESCRIBED

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Correspondent Uwe Engelbrecht: "Time Is on Moscow's Side"]

[Text] Kabul--Out of a dark entryway a familiar phrase is whispered: "A skolko vremeni ? - What time is it ?" The soldiers crouching beside the small assault tank, its gun barrel trained on a wide avenue in the center of Kabul, are not Afghans; they are young Russians from Pensa, Vologda or Voronezh whiling away their time in the dark.

They are trusting and their need to talk to someone is greater than their commitment to caution despite the fact that they are urged to be careful as their stories tell. No, no, no, they say, things are not peaceful by any means; "the bandits" are still intent on killing "our people." Just recently, they relate, six were killed in Kabul alone and then there were 80,000 packs of Pakistani cigarettes confiscated, all filled with explosives.

As early as half past seven, 3 1/2 hours before the nightly curfew, it is pitch-dark in Kabul; the streets are almost deserted. But nights are far from quiet in Kabul. Every machinegun burst from the nearby mountains and every passing personnel carrier on patrol in the center of the city sets off the hordes of stray dogs for a good 10 minutes at a time. It is not until the early morning hours that their mad barking is replaced by the clanking of Soviet military vehicles returning to their positions. During the day, the Afghan army is highly visible throughout the city. By this time, the call of the Grand Mosque muezzin, amplified by loudspeakers, has roused the inner city and from 6 o'clock on the loudspeakers blare forth incessantly. There is oriental music laced with government news bulletins which has some difficulty holding its own against the loud cries of the fruit and vegetable peddlers hawking their wares in the bazaar.

As much lacking in harmony as the sounds of the capital city is the "truth about Afghanistan" which the officials here are constantly imploring the foreign journalists to report. "This government exercises power in Kabul only and has absolutely no influence in the provinces," Western diplomats are saying, admitting at the same time that there is hardly any news from the provinces to be had.

You Never Walk Alone

As for the officials themselves, they say it is "all false Western propaganda. You can see for yourself that we are in charge." And Soviets, when interviewed, will tell you: "The situation is still complicated; but there is no comparing it to a year ago. Consolidation is making progress." And observers from India and Ceylon, who speak the language and do travel in the provinces, tend to say that "the situation is difficult. Here and there, the shooting incidents are even on the increase because the rebels are better armed and more experienced now; but it is an incontrovertible fact that the government has gained a lot of ground in the past 6 or 7 months."

Rebel groups from the training camps in Pakistan have recently entered the area of the northern provincial capital of Mazare-Sharif, some 150 kilometers south of the Soviet border, which had still been quiet a month or two ago. The head of the provincial government had no time to talk to us; he was probably busy fighting the rebels.

The safety precautions taken on behalf of our small group of journalists tend to make one think. We never walk alone, not even to buy a pack of cigarettes. At night, a 19 year-old and a 16 year-old complete with Kalashnikov rifle take up position in front of our hotel rooms. But a group of Russian women instructors from the polytechnic institute move through the bazaar without a care in the world as if they had never left Odessa or Rostov. And a Soviet officer, wearing neither helmet nor cap, rolling down the main avenue with his arms folded, appears never to have heard of such a thing as an ambush.

This much is clear: this city, which houses the shrine of the fourth caliph Ali that draws the faithful to the gorgeous, turquoise mosque, does have its security problems. Tanks disturb one's sleep at night and in the distance there is intermittent gunfire at midnight. But during the day, life inside the city takes its normal course; only the guards in front of the public buildings -- young party members, members of the youth group or simply young workers and peasants-- give evidence of anything out of the ordinary in Kabul itself and elsewhere.

"We have broken the bandits' back," the government officials say. "They are no longer able to muster the forces for major engagements; they can just make small-scale attacks at night or assault some unprotected village. Then they have to return to the mountains because they no longer have any strongholds in the built-up areas. They cause a lot of damage; they kill a lot of innocent people in addition to our party members. It takes a lot of time and energy to combat them but they are no longer able to interfere with our political work."

As luck would have it, while I am speaking with the party chief of unrest-plagued Kabul province an about 17 year-old defector is brought in. The illiterate peasant boy, who does not know his exact age, admits that fear got the better of him. His father and older brother, he says, are still up in the mountains; but the brother is at odds with another resistance group with both groups accusing each other of working as agents for the government and disagreeing about the distribution of funds supplied by Pakistan. "Anything can happen here at any moment," the party chief, a former Russian teacher says. "But we are on our guard around the clock. Last year, we had a lot of problems collecting taxes in our province; but not this year. All the schools are in operation again."

In Kabul, they do not call them "rebels," "freedom fighters," much less "Mudjaheddin," on principle. They are referred to as "terrorists," as "bandits" or "mercenaries." Six prisoners are sitting at a table in the posh government hotel "Ariana" and for a moment there is a great deal of mirth all around. There is a simple peasant sitting there, wearing a black turban, who rails against the fates for having torn him away from his native village. There was a call to join the "holy war" against the government and the Soviets and he obeyed. He was supposed to plant mines in Kabul; but the taxi that was to bring him to a safe hiding place stopped right in front of a security police station. Somebody had blown the whistle on him. The government officials say that this happens all the time now: the villagers are gradually getting sick of all the shooting, the recruiting and collecting of monies.

The mirth cannot hide the fact that the Afghan drama is being played out here and can be viewed as in a peep show. Among the prisoners there are two sophisticated young intellectuals who have obviously talked to reporters before. Their motivation in taking up the fight was clear. One of them had lost two brothers during the "first phase" of the revolution under the bloody reign of terror of Hafisullah Amin, and the other, a member of an orthodox, middle-class Muslim family had joined the resistance as a result of Amin's policy of religious persecution.

Illiterates and Mullahs - Pieces of a Ragged Mosaic

An illiterate trucker, looking for his brother, ended up by chance in a Pakistani refugee camp and once there, he says, was immediately conscripted. The two students and he were told to hijack an Afghan airliner last April. They were trained on a Pakistani Boeing 727. The attempt failed because a girl who was to participate behaved suspiciously at the airport.

The final two prisoners also are a part of the ragged Afghan mosaic: a Pakistani mullah, trained as a propagandist and active as a sometime agent of the Pakistani security police. He is the only one not to show any remorse whatever. The last of the six is a bold, young

habitual criminal from the no man's land along the Afghan-Pakistani border who loves to talk-- a goldmine of information for the Indian member of our group who gets him to tell a series of background stories on assassination attempts against Pakistani opposition politicians.

For all the skepticism about these many confessions, there is no denying that a rebel movement as diverse and as variously motivated as this one stands a minimal chance in the long run to win out over a government which is putting a clear political program into operation with the utmost resolution and energy and which, in doing so, can count on the support of an 80,000-man Soviet troop contingent by Western estimates.

A minority of resistance fighters, it is said, consists of deeply committed and fanatical fighters for the faith who feel that the Soviet intervention as well as the Kabul regime pose a threat to the future of Islam and the freedom of their country. By far the larger part, however, consists of duped illiterates, of young peasants without any understanding of politics who are forced to join in nighttime assaults on unprotected villages and of traditional gangs of bandits who pursue their customary aims under the guise of political motives.

The Kabul leadership and their small but growing group of untiringly active supporters keep offering the same argument again and again for their belief in ultimate victory. The resistance and American hopes for winning out are based, they say, are based on transitory assumptions: on ignorance, backwardness and misleading foreign propaganda. "In 3 or 4 years," when the suspicions of the faithful have turned out to be baseless and when land reform and literacy programs have taken effect, things will be completely different.

9478

CSO: 4620/13

DRA'S KESHTMAND ATTENDS MEETINGS IN QONDUZ

LD030641 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, attended a meeting this morning held by the toiling and noble people of Qonduz in the Spenar Company Park. In addition to a large number of Qonduz citizens, provincial government department chiefs and employees also attended the meeting.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers first conveyed to the courageous people of Qonduz the warm greetings and good wishes of Babrak Karmal. General secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. They were received with great sincere warmth by the people.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the chairman of the Council of Ministers then spoke with the people of Qonduz in a completely free and democratic atmosphere, explaining the progressive and humane policy of the party and government for the prosperity and well-being of the toiling people of the country and prosperity of free and independent Afghanistan.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that the government is working on welfare plans for the tranquillity and well-being of the people. If this is achieved, the tranquillity and construction of a new Afghanistan will be guaranteed. Therefore, all our compatriots must participate more than before in implementing these welfare plans for their own sake. The chairman of the Council of Ministers referred to the Qonduz-Khanabad and (Gawargan)-Chahar Darreh irrigation projects which will soon be completed, saying: These projects will soon be exploited in the interests of peasants and toilers. He also spoke of the importance of the Kowkcheh irrigation project.

The speech by the chairman of the Council of Ministers was received with applause.

According to another report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand today visited the various sections of Qonduz Spenzar factory and attended a meeting of management and workers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was warmly welcomed at the entrance to the factory by the workers.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke with the workers after his visit, expressing appreciation and pleasure that the workers are playing their revolutionary role heroically and with deep feeling for progress and prosperity of the homeland, both in production

and in protecting the security of the factory under revolutionary conditions against the sabotage of counterrevolutionary elements.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers assured the workers that the PDPA and the DRA Government, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, are providing and will continue to provide the necessary facilities for the well-being of workers and will not hesitate to further improve their living standards.

The chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers also attended a meeting of officers and men of the Nahrin 20th Division and praised the heroism of the officers and men of this division in the struggle against the enemies of the homeland and revolution. He distributed medals awarded by the Revolutionary Council Presidium among those officers and men who have fought courageously to safeguard the objectives of the revolution and defend the soil of the homeland.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand also heard in a meeting the reports of eng Mohammad Yasin Sadiqe, member of the PDPA Central Committee and officer in charge of the zone; the deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; the governor; and the commander and head of political affairs of the division. He drew their attention to their duties and responsibilities toward the society and homeland and expressed hope that they are serving the people with all their energy and do not hesitate in cooperation and self-sacrifice in the path of meeting the needs of the toiling people of this province.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers and his entourage returned to Kabul in the evening.

CSO: 4665/11

AFGHANISTAN

DRA'S DOST ARRIVES IN INDIA ON VISIT

LD072154 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and his delegation arrived this morning in New Delhi to hand a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and hold a series of friendly talks toward the (?improvement) of relations between the two countries, the situation in the region and international subjects of interest to Afghanistan and India.

He was welcomed by Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; Ram Sathi, deputy minister of external affairs; S. K. Singh, undersecretary; (?R. C. Arora) joint secretary and (M. H. Allar) head of protocol in the External Affairs Ministry; and a number of other high-ranking officials of the Indian External Affairs Ministry; ambassador and members of the Afghan Embassy in Delhi; and ambassadors and charge d'affaires of friendly countries in Delhi at the Palam airport.

According to another report, Shan Mohammad Dost answered the questions of a number of domestic and foreign journalists at the Delhi airport concerning the friendly and sincere relations between Afghanistan and India and the DRA government statement of 24 August and a series of other topics. Shah Mohammad Dost later tonight attended a dinner which was given in his honor by the minister of external affairs in Hyderabad Hall. The dinner was attended by a number of high-ranking officials of the External Affairs Ministry; ambassador and members of the DRA Embassy in Delhi.

CSO: 4665/11

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION--The DRA Council of Ministers in a meeting today chaired by its chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, approved a series of important measures as well as the proposal of Kabul municipality concerning the planning of residential quarters outside of the Kabul city master plan. The aim of this important decision is to accommodate the needy with low-cost residential homes and to prevent haphazard construction outside the Kabul city master plan. The Council of Ministers commissioned the Ministries of Public Works, Agriculture and Land Reform, Water and Power and Mines and Industry, Kabul municipality and governorate and the Department of Geodesy and Cartography to study the areas outside the Kabul city master plan for a month in order to plan low-cost residential homes and present specific proposals in this regard to the Council of Ministers for its approval. In accordance with this decision of the Council of Ministers, the Kabul municipality is dutybound to formulate detailed plans of the area in question with the cooperation of the ministries, the Kabul governorate and other relevant institutions and to begin surveying the land, constructing roads and bridges, digging wells and tending to the other requirements of residential homes. Further details regarding the residential homes outside of the Kabul city master plan and the preparation of land for the construction of low-costs residential homes will be given by Kabul municipality. The method of allocating plots of land in the areas concerned will be announced in the near future. [Text] [LD310145 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Aug 81]

CSO: 4665/11

POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING OUTLINED

LD102350 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of the Party Political Bureau yesterday under the chairmanship of President Chedli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and the party secretary general, reviewed the general situation in the country and the activities in various sectors of national life. Noting the rapid progress in various sectors, the Political Bureau stressed the necessity of continuing and concentrating efforts in order to bring about a comprehensive revival of the national economy and to give special attention to social affairs and issues relating to youth in the spheres of education, [word indistinct] culture and leisure.

The Political Bureau also reviewed a number of international issues, including the situation in the region, particularly following the meeting of the OAU Executive Committee in Nairobi and its decision relating to the implementation of the resolution adopted at the African summit conference, stipulating the holding of a general, free and comprehensive referendum in the Western Saharan region. The Political Bureau recorded in this connection its satisfaction with the results of the meeting, which are in the interest of the legitimate aspirations of the Saharan people and contribute to the realization of the aspirations of the peoples of the area for peace, stability and fruitful cooperation.

The Political Bureau reviewed the results of the official visit by the Tunisian prime minister to Algeria and expressed its satisfaction with the progress in the relations between the two fraternal countries, reaffirming Algeria's sincere desire to make every effort to consolidate these relations so they can always match the two peoples' aspirations as well as the aspirations of all peoples of the region.

The Political Bureau also reviewed the situation in southern Africa and in this connection condemned the attacks by the Pretoria racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola. It reaffirmed Algeria's support for them in their steadfastness and struggle to defend their freedom, dignity and territorial integrity. It also stressed Algeria's firm stance concerning the people of Namibia and the consolidation of their liberation struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representative SWAPO.

The Political Bureau also reviewed the situation in the Arab world and discussed in this connection the invitation to hold an Arab summit conference and to hold a conference of the front of steadfastness and resistance. The Political Bureau

reaffirmed in this connection Algeria's firm commitment to its stances concerning the fateful issues of the Arab nation and its total preparedness to participate actively in any constructive efforts to unite the nation and bring about the unity of the Arab ranks for the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the reassertion of the Arab peoples' sovereignty over their national wealth, and to confront all maneuvers that aim at the liquidation of the Palestinian issue and at depriving the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and the establishment of a free and independent state on their own territory.

The Political Bureau also reviewed at this meeting the efforts being made by Algeria to realize effective solidarity at the level of the Third World, particularly among the oil-exporting countries, in a manner that will safeguard the legitimate interests of the peoples and the purchasing powers of the countries proceeding along the path of development.

CSO: 4504/92

INTERNATIONAL ARMS EXHIBIT TO OPEN 31 OCTOBER

PM141425 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 7 Sep 81 pp 13, 14

[Report by Samir 'Izzat: "Al-Sadat Surprise Next October; Egypt to Become an Arms-Exporting Country; An International Arms Market in Egypt Without Brokers"]

[Excerpts] ROSE AL-YUSUF today scores a scoop over other papers. On 31 October al-Sadat will give new proof of the soundness and correctness of the decisions he makes, proof that will show the ignorance and narrow-mindedness of the leaders of the rejection front.

On 31 October Egypt and the Middle Eastern countries will witness a tremendous historical event in that Egypt will organize the 1981 international arms exhibition which will be held in the Artillery House. More than 100 international companies from the United States and Western Europe will participate in the exhibition, at which they will display the world's latest arms technology.

Invitations have been sent to the OAU member states with the exception of Libya and South Africa as well as to most of the Middle Eastern countries.

How did this idea come about and who is behind it? What are the objectives of this exhibition, which is the first to be held in the history of the area?

Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd-al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, one of the commanders who believe most strongly in the need to open the avenues of science to the Egyptian fighter, says:

The Egyptian fighter was able to achieve the October [war] miracle because he mastered the use of modern arms and electronic equipment, which depends on considerable science and knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary that the Egyptian fighter should keep up with the latest achievements in science and military technology. If this is necessary in wartime it is even more so in peacetime because Egyptian strategy is aimed at protecting peace in the region, not escalating military operations.

The defense minister added: Despite the present peace between Egypt and Israel there are many threats surrounding Egypt, all of which are aimed at achieving the objectives of the Soviet strategy of throttling the Arab world and reaching the oil production areas. In view of this danger Egypt must be strong militarily by

obtaining the latest products of the world's military technology so that it can be capable of repelling aggression and of immediate deterrence.

The first arms exhibition will bring together the officials in charge of armament in Egypt and leaders of this industry in the West. In fact, this exhibition is the culmination of the policy of diversifying arms sources which Egypt adopted several years ago.

Egypt is regarded as a pioneer in this field because on the one hand events have compelled it to take this course and on the other because it wants to develop its industrial and technological base which is somewhat advanced in relation to the Arab states, the Middle East area and Africa. In addition to the fact that the exhibition will enable military experts from Egypt and other countries to meet with the sources supplying arms, it will have many other advantages.

First it will enable Egypt to further project its role as a state pioneering technology in the Arab world. When the Arab industrialization authority was set up in the mid-seventies Egypt's contribution to it was to provide the technological structure and the facilities for actual production while the role of Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE was to finance the project. But when President al-Sadat launched his peace initiative the financiers withdrew from the Arab industrialization authority. This was tantamount to condemning to death the first advanced industrial base established in the Arab homeland.

The irony of fate was that when Iraq was in need of arms at the height of the military battles with Iran and went to the world countries begging for arms it found only Egypt to supply it with arms. Egypt gave it arms and ammunition manufactured by Egyptian hands in the industrialization authority that Iraq wanted to destroy.

Another irony of fate was that more than 2 years after Saudi Arabia announced its withdrawal from the industrialization authority it announced that it wants to set up an industrialization authority for itself. Thus, just like their decision to starve Egypt economically, their decision to destroy the industrialization authority failed. The authority preserved its production structure and has succeeded in developing it.

Kamil 'Abd-al-Fattah, chairman of Simco Company which is organizing the international arms exhibition, says:

It will be an opportunity for armed forces personnel to get acquainted with modern technology at less cost. That is, instead of sending military expeditions to look at arms abroad, military technology will come to Egypt.

CSO: 4504/94

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO SCORES GEORGE BALL, WARNS AGAINST COMMUNISM

NC041430 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "The Continuation of Khomeyni's Rule Is Throwing Iran Into the Trap of Communism"]

[Text] Former U.S. State Department under secretary and staunch Democrat, Mr George Ball, who regarded the Islamic Republic with affection, said in an exclusive interview published in the latest issue of the well known U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS [AND WORLD REPORT]: "I had foreseen Iran's Islamic revolution in four stages and it is in its second stage now. The third stage will be a civil war and--if assistance is not extended during the chaos of the third stage, the period of civil war--leftists and communists will uproot the fundamentalists and clergymen. This will be very dangerous."

Mr George Ball and his illogical remarks are not going to be the topic of discussion in our talk today because this respectable gentleman, who was one of the staunchest opponents of the late shah of Iran, was invited to the White House in the latter part of 1357 [early 1979] at the peak of Iran's disturbances. He was appointed by a special commission as adviser to the U.S. administration. (?At that time he had direct contacts) with Mr Ruhollah Khomeyni's special adviser, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, who was in Paris with Khomeyni and the (?spiritual) [words indistinct] was thus formed. This is the gentleman who is now warning the world that if they do not assist Mr Khomeyni's rule, the communists will dominate. What ignorance!

The danger of communism has, of course, always threatened and still threatens Iran; but what paves the grounds for communist domination in Iran is nothing but the rule of the "religious" clerical regime. Those who thought that by overthrowing Iran's legitimate rule, establishing Ruhollah Khomeyni as the ruler and making the religious fundamentalists the absolute leaders of Iran they would be preventing communism, have now shamefully realized their mistakes. But Mr George Ball does not want to give up.

The alert Iranian nation will never forget the experience of the past 2 1/2 years. Our country--which enjoyed calm and affluence but, of course, had social difficulties like any other country--was turned into a guinea pig. They thought that by replacing the natural regime of Iran by the robed and turbaned men, they would be

creating a safe and impenetrable area south of the Soviet Union. The mistake in this deduction which had supporters 3 years ago, has not only been proven today but it has also been witnessed how only a regime like Ruhollah Khomeyni's can push Iran to the edge of the precipice and into communism's lap. Wise Iranians were very well aware of how ridiculous this theory was 3 years ago, but alas! All the forces in nature joined hands and brought to Iran a calamity that is unnecessary to describe. Now that the international political atmosphere has changed, it is up to the noble Iranian nation to rely on its national armed forces and not only uproot these irreligious sheykhs but also take immediate steps to prevent anything sinister happening as a result of the mullahs' paving the way for the communists. The ancient country of Iran is in an extremely sensitive and destinymaking point in its history now and only an all-encompassing national attempt with Iran can give the Iranians, who are abroad and ready to move, the hope and possibility to join hands and save the dear homeland.

Oh dear youths of Iran: You were deceived by this wicked regime and you are now seeing the result. Do not allow Iran to fall from the well into the pit at your hands. Do not be deceived by the propaganda of this fascist regime which is disguised in religious garb. Do not be fooled by the crocodile tears of the leaders today in mourning for traitors, who shed the blood of your fathers, sisters and brothers. Do not be deceived by the known and unknown foreign servants of international communism--be it the Tudeh Party or any other group. Your homeland, your respect, your name are in danger of destruction. Only a nationalist movement under the aegis of the Iranian constitution of 1906 is the way to salvation.

We are saying all this with all our heart and with all our love for the ancient country of Iran. Indifference at this historic stage of the life of the Iranian nation is tantamount to treachery--a treachery which will be completely irreparable. Come and give a positive reply to our call. Long live the ancient country and people of Iran!

CSO: 4640/92

COMBATANT WARNING TO OFFICIALS

NC041755 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] A Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Bandar Abbas has reported that armed combatants in that city identified a four-member unit of the "strike group" of the Bandar Abbas prosecutor and riddled their bodies with machinegun fire some time ago. The armed combatants killed these four revolution guards from a car. One of the guards who was killed in the first moment was named (Bahram) [name indistinct].

In Tehran some time ago Sheykh Maleki, the congregation priest of (Bab Ol-Havayej) mosque was also killed by armed combatants in front of his house. A mercenary revolution guard of Khomeyni's anti-Islamic regime named Bahram Nejat was killed on Saman Street in Narmak by armed combatants. It is said that the shedding of the blood of the leaders of Khomeyni's anti-Islamic Republic and of his mercenary guards has been declared by religious leaders to be permissible by religion. This is why people throughout the country have started killing officials of Khomeyni's anti-Islamic regime and the regime's mercenary revolution guards and attack them daily. According to these reports in an attack on the sixth committee precinct in Tehran armed combatants were able to kill four guards.

In Khorramabad and Borujerd combatant braves have organized vast attacks against officials of Khomeyni's regime. A grenade was thrown at a guard named Montaham and the struggling people of Borujerd threw two Molotov cocktails at a bookshop located on 18 Metri Street there. It is said that the owner of this bookshop is a hireling Hezbollahi and a member of the Savama.

Armed combatants attacked a house belonging to Mehdi Sistani, a Hezbollahi hireling and Savama spy, and threw a grenade at his house, but he escaped the attempt.

Free Voice of Iran correspondents report that in Torbat-e Heydariyeh, Mashhad, Gorgan, Isfahan, Shiraz, Mahabad, Sanandaj, Masjed-e Soleyman, Rasht, Sowma'eh Sara, Babol, Babolsar, Amol, Ramsar, Bandar Pahlavi, Bandar Shahpur and Bushehr and in some other cities of our country armed combatants are attacking all government officials and the regime's antipeople centers of Khomeyni's regime through persistent efforts. The armed combatants have announced that if officials of Khomeyni's regime resign they will be safe from revolutionary executions. The armed combatants have also warned the revolution guards to leave the corps centers as soon as possible and to refrain from carrying out antinational acts. If they do not do so and continue to remain in the corps they will have to expect punishments planned for them by the armed combatants.

CSO: 4640/92

IRAN

ANTI-IRAN KURDISH RADIO DISCUSSES UNITY AMONG KURDS

JN061452 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1400 GMT
5 Sep 81

[Excerpt]Appealto the misled brother Kurds: Dear Brothers, perhaps you recall that a few days ago, the so-called Islamic revolution radio static announced that its forces, in cooperation with Kurdish Peshmerga in northern Kordestan, had purged the region of the forces of the democrats and that the residents warmly received the guards. These claims of the so-called Islamic radio station are not new. We hear their lies and fabrications daily.

How can the people of northern Kordestan warmly receive those guards who have broken the hearts of scores of mothers and shed the blood of hundreds of Kurdish revolutionaries? [passage indistinct]

Misled brother Kurds in northern Kordestan: How long will you remain the agents of the Khomeyni regime, killing your brother Kurds for money? This regime is on the brink of collapse and is breathing its last. How can this regime, which was unable to protect its president and prime minister, protect you? Why are you killing yourselves for the interests of other people? How can this regime, which has choked the freedom of others, protect your freedom?

Brother Kurds: Stop your treason and do not sell yourselves for money. Do not fight your brother Kurds who have taken up arms for the liberation of Kordestan from oppression and tyranny. Do not kill yourselves wastefully and do not fight your brother Kurds. The struggle of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] is escalating day after day and the revolutionary and progressive patriotic forces are rallying their ranks against the Khomeyni regime. It is your duty, poor toilers of Kordestan, to rally together and struggle against oppression and tyranny. If we do not unite, we will not be able to emancipate ourselves from slavery and the tyranny of oppressors and our people will continue to groan under the yoke of injustice.

Follow the example of the people's martyrs, who have shed their blood against the reactionary regime which is trying to exterminate our people. Rally around the banner of the KDP and record new pages in history. Sooner or later, the regime will face a deadlock and then, woe be to you and yours. We should unite to be stronger than the regime.

Misled brother Kurds in northern Kordestan: Once again we appeal to you to end your treason and not sell your honor and yourselves. You can still return to the fold of your brother Peshmerga. Let us clasp our hands together, struggle together and rally around the banner of the KDP, the hope of the toiling militant Kurdish people in Kordestan.

CSO: 4640/92

MOJAHEDIN LEADER DENIES RED BRIGADES CONNECTION

AU051950 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Sep (ANSA)--Massoud Rajavi, the leader of the Mojahedin Khalq (fighters of the people) organization which has attacked members of the present Iranian regime, has granted an interview to the Italian daily IL MANIFESTO.

In the article which appears on newsstands tomorrow, Rajavi denied claims made by the Iranian ambassador to Italy to the effect that his organization is in contact with Italian red brigades terrorists.

"The differences between us and the "BR" are total," Rajavi said. "If Khomeyni gave us only one-tenth of the freedom and the rights that you in Italy enjoy today we would gladly hand over all of our arms," he continued. "We have always asked Khomeyni to give us the democratic rights written into the new Iranian constitution but this has been refused us. "700 Mohajedin have been killed, 12,000 are being held as political prisoners. "Is this anything like the situation in Italy?" "Can we have anything in common with a group like the BR?" He asked.

"On the contrary, the BR harms our struggle because reactionary regimes are better able to find justifications for ignoring our rights by comparing us to organizations like the BR," Rajavi said.

With regard to recent attacks, Rajavi claimed that "ours is a legitimate resistance."

He said the people of Tehran were glad to see those responsible for torture, killings and dictatorship receive their due.

"If up until now we have not ordered Khomeyni killed, something we could do with extreme ease, it is because we have our own strategy and because we have other solutions for him," Rajavi went on.

He said that his group wants to get Khomeyni before television cameras to ask him how it is that as the representative of God he claims to be, he has ordered what is happening today in Iran.

Rajavi said that his organization is opposed to the idea of a coup d'etat because "we move with the masses." "Ours is the biggest mass organization in Iran's modern history," he said.

"We want democracy for Iran, where many different nationalities and tendencies exist and we want a national and popular government that recognizes the rights of each of these diversities," he concluded.

MINISTER OUTLINES INDEPENDENT OIL POLICY

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Interview with Oil Minister Mohammad Qarrazi]

[Text]

TEHRAN, Sept.1, (Pars) — "Since the time when, under the leadership of the revolutionary people of Iran, the oil price was fixed at \$36 per barrel, the superpowers had tried to bring the Organisation of Petroleum Producing Countries (OPEC) to the edge of defeat and, at present with a three-million barrels surplus production, are intending to attract oil buyers towards themselves," said Iranian Oil Minister, Mohammad Gharrazi, on Sunday. Gharrazi, who was speaking at a press conference in Tehran, stressed that since the superpowers had OPEC's general policy in their hands they made no efforts to scatter the organization and had confirmed it as long as it remained a tool in the hands of the West. "The increase in the oil production by Saudi Arabia had resulted in the decrease of demands for the purchase of oil from Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Iran," the Oil Minister said. He emphasized that the surplus oil production by Saudi Arabia was not for financial needs, therefore, firmer resistance is needed so that the Islamic Revolution of Iran would make the world understand that it is not the superpowers who make such decisions.

Asked about the threats a number of Japanese oil companies have made to the effect that if the price of Iranian crude oil did not drop they would stop buying oil from Iran, Gharrazi said that: "Iran would not establish its oil

policies on the threats of this or that party. Iran had announced its views at OPEC and the general decision that the Islamic Republic of Iran had made would not change," added he.

Asked about the cut in the sale of Iranian natural gas with a revenue of more than 2.5 billion dollars and the proposals handed over to the Iranian government for renewing its sale, the Oil Minister said that during the period of the toppled shah, 5 to 6 million barrels of oil would be produced per day and the natural gas produced as a by-product would be sold to the Soviet Union. "There are independent natural gas resources in Iran enabling us to export natural gas but the important point is that we do not accept allegiance to another's will and would not tolerate losing our oil and natural gas at low prices. There is an international price for natural gas as well which could be compared with the price of other energy sources. When the Islamic Republic of Iran recognises that the sale of natural gas is in the interest of the people, it will sell it," Gharrazi said.

In reply to a question regarding the stance of the compromising wing of OPEC why no agreement was reached in the extraordinary meeting of Geneva, the Iranian Oil Minister said that the reason behind this particular meeting was to disrupt the agreements achieved before and not for reaching a new agreement.

"Whatever the plots the enemy has instigated against the Islamic Revolution, the Iranian people had come out victorious. We would be wrong to imagine that the oil companies would remain silent before a nation which has revolted against their interests and set oil prices at 36 dollars per barrel," Gharrazi stressed.

Asked about the energy common market and its role in helping poor countries, Gharrazi said that 80% of the world's energy production would be consumed by 15% of the people who lived in the industrial countries which imposed their inflation on other countries. He added that it was OPEC itself which could distribute its production among the oil buyers. It was proposed at the meeting that in addition to an agreement on oil prices an agreement should also be reached on production, he said. "For example," Gharrazi added, "Iran once had a production share of five million barrels per day of the international oil market and those countries who had allocated this

share to Iran in their own interests would not be suitable partners in an energy common market."

Asked about the stance of other OPEC members towards Saudi Arabia, the Iranian Oil Minister said that Saudi Arabia and its friend agreed on a \$34 ceiling, Iran stressed \$36 base price and others agreed on \$35 provided that Saudi Arabia promised to decrease its oil production. Asked if the issue of the former Oil Minister Tondguyan (taken as a PoW by the Iraqi forces) was discussed at the Geneva meeting, Gharrazi said that in the previous OPEC Conference Iran presented Tondguyan's case and since the mass media were more active, the issue was discussed to a larger extent. But, he added, during the Geneva meeting the mass media paid less attention to the issue. He expressed the hope that with the military defeat of the Iraqi regime, all the Iranian PoWs, particularly Tondguyan, would be released.

IRAN

BRIEFS

GUARDS CONTROL ARMS DEPOT--After contacting a person, trusted by the regime in the revolution guards corps, a Voice of Iran correspondent gained information that on Ruhollah Khomeyni's orders all the armed forces arms depots are under the supervision and control of the hireling revolution guards. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: Any order issued by the commanders of the armed forces on arms to be taken from the depots must first be approved by the revolution guards. After contacting some officers of the armed forces our correspondent says: This has resulted in the fact that the brave armed forces men in the war with Iraq do not receive the necessary arms. This has caused widescale reaction among the armed forces personnel on the front against Ruhollah Khomeyni and the ruling clergy. [Text] [NC041444 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81]

GUARDS ORDERED TO SPY--A Voice of Iran special correspondent has reported that in order to create further repression Khomeyni's usurping regime has sent revolution guards in civilian clothes among the people. The Voice of Iran correspondent has gained information from a reliable source close to the revolution guards command that on Khomeyni's orders most of the revolution guards are sent to the bazaar and government organizations disguised and in civilian clothing, feigning to be customers or applicants in order to gain information. The same source has added that 250 patrol cars and 10 minibuses are at the disposal of these guards. Our special correspondent says: Most of the people have mobilized themselves to identify this group of hireling guards and have hindered their program by reporting them to antiregime groups. [Text] [NC041209 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81]

KHOMEYNI'S SECRET RESIDENCE--A Voice of Iran correspondent has learned through indirect channels that after the explosion Ruhollah Khomeyni is terrified and worried, and has therefore decided to leave his residence at night and go to the Niavaran village. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: Khomeyni's continuous presence in Jamaran is carried out by taking him in the morning from his new secret residence by special escort to his former residence in Jamaran where the meetings take place. [Text] [NC041158 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81]

BANI-SADR CRITICIZED--A Voice of Iran special correspondent's dispatch from Paris states that on Tuesday Mr Bani-Sadr, the fugitive president and Ruhollah Khomeyni's spiritual child, received \$10 million. The special correspondent quotes reliable

sources that a number of people believe that this amount has been sent by the regime through an indirect channel as hush-money. Other rumors state that this astronomically high sum has been sent to Bani-Sadr through a neighboring government in order to be used for his activities. Whatever the case may be the news that Bani-Sadr has received \$10 million is true. [Text] [NC041154 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81]

NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION--A Voice of Iran economic correspondent reports from Tehran that the foreign reserves of the clerical regime as of 22 August totaled \$2.33 billion and its gold reserves \$1 billion. On the basis of information gained from an official of the Finance Ministry, our economic correspondent adds that the total expenditure of the Islamic Republic is \$450 million weekly. Our correspondent adds: The fact that the government's purse is empty, the shortage of foreign exchange for the import of staple goods and the back-breaking war expenditures have created a strong imbalance. Meanwhile, the people have withdrawn their deposits from the banks. In Tehran and in all other Iranian cities rumors are strong that the regime's downfall is very close and that the banks cannot be trusted. [Text] [NC041330 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 3 Sep 81]

TEHRAN CLASHES, ARRESTS--More details have emerged on the attack by Khomeyni's revolution guards on a communal house of the Mojahedin-e Khalq on Delgosha Street in Tehran. According to reports received one of the three people arrested is a small girl and the other two are a woman and a wounded Mojahed. During the clashes that took place yesterday morning 12 revolution guards were killed and 12 more were wounded. The losses suffered by the Mojahedin has been reported to have been seven dead. [Text] [NC041503 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 4 Sep 81]

TEHRAN CLASHES, NEW GROUP--During the past 24 hours strong clashes occurred in Tehran and various other Iranian cities between armed combatants and the regime's mercenary revolution guards. Many revolution guards were killed in these clashes. Members of a group calling itself "the ideal of the oppressed" killed six mercenary revolution guards and seriously wounded four more in a clash in southern Tehran. Armed combatants and members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization also killed and wounded more than 16 revolution guards in an 8-hour clash. Even though Khomeyni's regime has refrained from giving the number of revolution guards killed during Tehran's clashes yesterday, our correspondent reported this morning that many ambulances were seen on Shahr-e Rey Avenue, the old Shemiran Road, and Delgosha Street in Tehran, and they were carrying wounded revolution guards to hospitals. Clashes on one of the streets where a house in which one of the armed combatant groups is based continued from 2000 until 0800 the next day, and after the armed combatants' ammunitions and bullets were exhausted, they themselves blew up the house in which they were based. In this explosion three armed combatants were martyred in their attempt to avoid being caught by the regime's executioner. During this 10-hour clash 14 revolution guards were killed or wounded. To prevent hitting innocent people's houses the armed combatants refraining from throwing their grenades at the revolution guards who had taken up positions in adjoining houses. [Text] [NC041743 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81]

PRISON EXECUTIONS--A Free Voice of Iran correspondent reports from Tehran that on Sunday and Wednesday of this week a total of 100 armed combatants were executed in the prisons of Khomeyni's criminal regime without being tried. Therefore, the total number of people executed during the past 2 1/2 months, according to the regime's official statistics, has reached 1,000. Khomeyni, who has himself ordered that prisoners be executed without trials and charges of spreading corruption on earth and waging war against God, in a demagogic move 3 days ago called on the Islamic courts of injustice to show restraint and asked them not to go further than the norms of Islam. Khomeyni, at the same time, has confidentially told officials of his illegal regime to execute all the antiregime prisoners. [Text] [NC041747 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81]

ALLEGED ARMS DEAL--The daily (HELGAR BLADID) published in Iceland, has revealed in its latest issue that the spare parts purchased by officials of the Islamic Republic from Israel have been transported to Tehran in several cargo aircraft of the (Cargo Lux) Company. According to the newspaper, the owners of (Cargo Lux) Company are famous businessmen from Iceland and Luxembourg. The Icelandic newspaper concludes its exclusive report by stating that two (Cargo Lux) Company cargo aircraft recently transported consignments of spare parts manufactured in Israel from Reykhavik airport to Tehran. It should be pointed out that the crash of the Argentinian plane in relation with these arms purchases is a separate matter and that this report in the Icelandic newspaper has revealed new arms deals and their transport to Iran. [Text] [NC051328 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 4 Sep 81]

HARBOR CONSTRUCTION--The director general of the shipping and harbors organization in an interview with the Central News Unit announced that between 30 and 40 tons of goods are loaded or unloaded daily in Iranian harbors. He added: in 1981 about 12 million tons of goods will be loaded or unloaded through harbors, railways and other customs border posts. The director general talking about new harbor installations said: Plans for building 14 harbors and small and medium-sized jetties on the Persian Gulf coastline are being studied. There is already a budget for the construction of seven jetties. Regarding the new harbor complex in Bandar 'Abbas, he said: This project is already under construction and will cost about 4 billion tomans. The project will have a loading and unloading capacity of about 1.5 million tons. A part of this harbor complex is currently in use. This project will be completed within the next 2 years and more than 3,000 people with different specializations will be employed. Also, three local trade and fishing harbors will be built in Chah Bahar which will handle goods for the eastern part of the country. The director general also added: Despite the imposed war, the capacity of Iran's harbors has considerably increased compared with at the beginning of war. The director general of shipping and harbors added in conclusion: Currently about 600,000 tons of goods are stored in the country's harbors and it is important that merchants in the private sector and also government institutions take the necessary steps to release their goods as soon as possible. [Text] [LD061256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 81]

BALUCHIS' ANTIREGIME STRUGGLES--A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from Sistan Va Baluchestan Province that the combatant Baluchis of our homeland have started extensive and pitiless attacks against the tyrannical regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni. The wave of the strong blows inflicted by the brave Baluchis who have formed organized groups, including thousands of people, have placed the hireling revolution guards in a deadlock and each day a number of these mercenaries are killed. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: The brave Baluchis of the Baluch Unity [Organization] control all the highways linking the province and practically control all activities by Khomeyni's agents. The patriotic Baluchis who are struggling to free the country from the filthy clergy have pledged, in unison and strongly with determined faces, to be faithful to the homeland, and they do not spare their own blood to achieve glory for the great Iranian country. Quoting a Baluchi brave, the Voice of Iran correspondent says that this devoted combatant stated clearly that each and every patriotic Iranian Baluchi is carrying out an armed struggle in the mountains and fields against the mullahs to ensure Iran's perpetuity and its salvation from the hands of the tyrannical Khomeyni regime. These people have left their homes and have formed orderly strike groups led by patriotic and devoted Iranian commanders and are striving to (?achieve Iran's freedom). These people intend to hoist the tricolor lion and sun flag throughout the country and (?to ensure) the glory of Iran and of the Iranians. [break in transmission for 60 seconds] [Text] [NC081609 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 7 Sep 81]

NEW SECURITY ORGANIZATION--Khomeyni's regime, which sees difficulty in continuing its rule, ordered supporting clergymen to request the government to form a strong security organization at a ministerial level. Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, acting within the framework of this collusion, yesterday requested the regime to form a Ministry of Security and Intelligence. For some time now the regime has been trying to form such an organization whose members will be revolution guards and a group of Tudeh Party members who had infiltrated the ranks of the mullahs from the very beginning. A Voice of Iran correspondent reports that news on the formation of a new security organization will be published in the coming weeks. [Text] [NC081244 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 7 Sep 81]

ANTIREGIME STATEMENT--Former minister of education and secretary general of the Iranian Teachers' Association Mohammad Derakhshesh has issued a statement calling on the people of the world and freedom-seeking supporters to condemn the crimes committed by Khomeyni's regime in any way they can. LE QUOTIDIEN newspaper, published in France, writes that in this statement Derakhshesh has stressed that the victims of the mass murders and savage massacres committed by the Islamic regime are mostly university students and academicians. During the past 2 months many 8 or 9-year students have been sent to the firing squads. Derakhshesh has added: Why has world opinion, which strongly condemns a simple hijacking, remained silent in the face of this wave of crimes and the execution of innocent children in Iran? [Text] [NC081616 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81]

TRIBE'S COMBAT READINESS--A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from Shiraz that on the basis of reliable information (?new arms) have arrived in the area under the (?control) of the Qashqa'i tribe and (?more arms procured) by antiregime

combatants are expected to arrive in the region. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: Naser Khan Qashqa'i has announced that "we should prepare ourselves as soon as possible to confront the clerical regime." Our correspondent concludes his report by saying that reports coming from the region show that the brave and patriotic Qashqa'is have prepared themselves for new attacks against Khomeyni's regime and that at present most of the (?roads) in Fars Province are under the control of the Qashqa'i combatants. [Text] [NC101652 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 9 Sep 81]

MULLAHS OUT OF ZAHEDAN--A Voice of Iran correspondent reports from Zahedan that since the beginning of Ruhollah Khomeyni's rule, the people of Baluchestan have (.always opposed the regime) and recently they did not allow Khomeyni's representatives to come to the city and they refrain from taking part in the regime's contrived gatherings. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: Any person arriving for the first time realizes firstly that the city is empty of clergymen and mullahs. This is the reason why the only representative of Ruhollah Khomeyni, Hojjat Ol-Eslam 'Ebadi, turned for help to the employees of the Voice and Vision of Khomeyni's Republic in Zahedan and has requested that he be endorsed and that a request be made for several mullahs to be sent from Qom to Zahedan. The Voice of Iran correspondent says: Fearing attacks by the Baluchi combatants, Sheykh 'Ebadi hides in his house most of the time and hiring revolution guards have (?surrounded his house). (?The brave Baluchi people have forbidden) the mullahs to enter the city and will not allow Baluchestan Province to be occupied by the regime's clergy. [Text] [NC101530 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 9 Sep 81]

DEMONSTRATIONS IN UTAH--After the publication of an article in the WASHINGTON POST on the unfavorable psychological and corporal condition of the former U.S. hostages, the world's hatred of the Islamic regime is being manifested more clearly. On Wednesday afternoon massive demonstrations with the participation of three of the hostages were organized in Utah, and more than 100 opponents of the Islamic Republic attended the demonstrations too. [Text] [NC101520 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Sep 81]

SERIES ON EVIN PRISON--A former revolution guard of Evin Prison, who left his duty post 2 weeks ago, said in a contact with a Radio Iran correspondent in Tehran: Many of the people who have been arrested [words indistinct] even after the death verdict is issued so that their families will not be harassed and threatened by the clergy. According to this former revolution guard, 3 days after the execution of two opponents named 'Abbas Gholi Pur Moghaddam and Sa'id Mortazavi, Sheykh Gilani sent seven members of the executed people's families to the execution squad. The former Evin prison guard has also given some information to our correspondent on the method of summary trials, the torture of opponents after the death sentence is issued and the pillaging of the belongings of the executed persons' families. The first part of these remarks will be broadcast in our program tomorrow. [Text] [NC101510 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Sep 81]

CLERGYMEN ASSASSINATED--Tehran, 3 Sep (AFP)--The assassinations of two priests were reported in Iranian newspapers today. Hojjat Ol-Eslam Sadeq Habibzadeh was attacked by armed men on Tuesday evening while on his way to a mosque at Rasht, capital of Gilan, in the north of Iran, the newspaper ETTELA'AT said. It did not say how many attacked him, or whether they were arrested. The Islamic Republic newspaper reported that Hojjat Ol-Eslam Morteza Khodadi was killed in his bed in the Caspian port of Bandar Antali. It gave no date and mentioned no arrests. [Text] [NC031756 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 3 Sep 81]

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FALLS--Tehran, 31 Aug (PARS News Agency)--The Economic Statistics Office of the Central Bank of Iran reported that the price index of wholesale goods in the Iranian month of Tir of the current year (July 22-July 23), has decreased by 3.4 percent compared with the previous month. This price fall was due to the large decrease in the price of fruits and fresh vegetables at the heights of the season. The said price index shows an increase of 22 percent compared with the price index during the same month of the last Iranian year. [Text] [LD030404 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 31 Aug 81 LD]

CSO: 4600/178

U.S.-BOYCOTT COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN051105 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Amman--The Jordanian National Committee for the Boycott of American Goods and Companies has issued the following statement to citizens in Jordan:

In this statement we once again submit to you an honest evaluation of our Arab nation's attitude toward the U.S. Government and its real stand on our fateful issues.

America is the primary state to benefit from our Arab homeland's wealth. America and its allies in the West are top among the world states in their dependence on the Arab homeland's wealth. It is America and its institutions that have been looting, in the full sense of the word, the Arab homeland's precious oil wealth since World War II in the late 1940's [as published] and for 30 years thereafter. It used to buy oil for less than \$2 per barrel, sharing half of the cost of production with the oil-producing states. This was an international farce that continued because of the ignorance of the Arab oil-producing institutions. Thirty years after this unjust looting, oil prices rose to a new level which is still much less than the real value of oil.

This rise in prices did not change America's previous status as the country most benefiting from Arab oil. This new situation was even better for America because the Arab oil countries deposit revenues from the oil sold to America in American banks. Moreover, the Arab oil-producing countries are depositing all the money they obtain from their oil sales to all world states in American banks, thus serving the American economy. Recently, specialized international institutions, including American, have published statistics on the Arab oil-producing states' deposits in America. These amounted to over \$120 billion by the end of 1981.

These sums are actually among the most important components of the American economy at this stage. Meanwhile, America and its Western allies are the ones that most benefit from the Arab markets, which have increased their imports of consumer and industrial goods as their oil revenues have increased. The sales by American and its allies to the Arab homeland in 1980 amounted to one-third of these states' total exports to the world. This means that the Arab oil revenues are overwhelmingly in the interest of America because every piaster we do not spend is deposited in America to feed its economy; every piaster spent is paid as the price of purchases from America and its allies. The exceptions to this are meager.

The American Stand

This is one side. On the other side, how do America and its allies react to this? All we can say in this regard will not be new to the Arab citizen because he knows and remembers it well. We will only try to sum up facts and refresh his memory.

1. America is the first enemy of the Palestinian Arab people in their historical cause of confronting the Zionist invasion of their land. America played a leading role in imposing the 1947 partition resolution and was the first state to recognize the Zionist state. Since the moment this Zionist entity was established, America has been extending absolute and continuous political, economic and military support to this hostile entity so that the Zionist state will militarily remain stronger than all the neighboring Arab states, which oppose its existence, and so that it will economically be able to continue, to expand and to absorb emigrants and so that it will politically be protected from condemnation for its criminal acts and from the international ostracism it deserves.

American Aid

In fact, every weapon, aircraft, tank and bullet given to Israel throughout the last 30 years has been a gift from America. Exactly half the cost of every loaf of bread, foodstuff, piece of clothing, house, school, street and factory in Israel is a grant from America to Israel so that Israel may continue to commit aggression, hold sway, maintain its arrogance, expand and ravage the Palestinian Arab people's land and human being.

What is worse in this unjust situation is that these funds and supplies spring from the funds looted from the Arab homeland or those deposited in American banks.

America is also the first foe of the Palestinian Arab people, who were expelled from their land, in all their attempts to preserve their national character and adhere to their legitimate cause. It does not recognize their existence as a people with legitimate rights; nor does it recognize the PLO, which represents this people and which America describes as terrorist. Meanwhile, it deals with and confers full legitimacy on Begin and his clique, who are the ugliest symbols of terrorism known to humanity.

The latest act of American enmity toward the Palestinian people was the Camp David plot, which took advantage of as-Sadat's defeatism and the Arab people's difficulties in Egypt in order to detach Egypt from the Arab body and steer it in a manner that protects the Jewish state's existence. This plot is designed to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people and the issue of their usurped land.

2. America is the first foe of the Arab people and the entire Arab nation. Since the end of World War II, America has played the role of the honest heir determining the inheritance of the Western colonialist states in the region following the end of direct Western colonialism in the Arab homeland. America's role is to maintain the partition of the Arab homeland. And keep its states weak and quarreling so that they will remain under American hegemony and their wealth of oil, funds and markets will continue to serve the American economy. This situation persists today.

It is America which has supported the zionist state militarily, economically and politically in terrorizing the neighboring Arab states and expanding at their expense, imposing its hegemony and influencing their economy and even domestic administration and their rulers' relationship with their peoples. The aim is to maintain partition, backwardness and squandering of human and natural potentials.

It is America which fought and encircled Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and his unitary liberation revolution since its emergence and managed to block its march and noble principles and objectives. It even managed to steer Egypt under as-Sadat away from its unitary progressive liberation Arab course to that of agency to imperialism and zionism.

America has plotted against every Arab quarter from inside and outside. It has plotted against every progressive Arab revolution in Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya and the Gulf. It has resorted to immoral and inhuman methods to influence every Arab arena in order to encircle, curb and destroy the Arab liberation movement, particularly in every weak Arab state that feels that America is the force governing its destiny and existence.

It is America which encircled the Arab homeland by planting a zionist state in its heart. It also built Iran's military power, arrogance and ambitions to dominate, expand and threaten the Eastern parts of the Arabian peninsula. Meanwhile, it supported Haile Selassie's regime in Ethiopia in an attempt to complete the ring around the Arab homeland and to tighten its scheme for hegemony over its destiny. The main target of its 6th fleet in the Mediterranean and its military bases in the Arab homeland as well as its rapid intervention [at-Tadakhkhul] forces is to threaten the Arab existence, complete its siege, retain the backward and divided Arab situation and continue to hold sway over the destiny of the Arab homeland and people.

In addition to its hostile and subversive practices, America has followed a policy of minimizing and preoccupying the Arab regimes and peoples by submitting a parallel line of conciliatory plans like the Rogers plan and sending shuttle envoys and voicing empty statements against the violence practiced by the zionist entity to anesthetize the Arab liberation movement.

This is a brief and, in fact, uncomprehensive summary of the American practices against the Arab nation.

The Arab Individual's Participation in the Boycott

3. These facts constitute a challenge to the existence, interests, dignity and aspirations for survival and development of the Arab thinker and Arab individual. We admit that the divided Arab regimes, no matter how strong they are, cannot alone confront these challenges. The Arab individual must take part in this confrontation out of his own will and his conviction and faith in his right to exist and his nation's right to exist and develop.

Hence, we call on the citizen and the encircled Arab individual to depend on himself and his conviction in the need to take part in a popular initiative to reply to this unjust and flagrant American aggression. We thus follow the example

of what the rest of the world peoples have done and are still doing when faced with challenges to their existence.

We call on the citizens to boycott all kinds of American goods because we believe that the citizen realizes like us that every piaster paid for an American purchase will pour into the vein of the American economy and return to us in the form of destructive aircraft which strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the displaced Palestinian Arab people in the refugee camps in Lebanon in an attempt to bring about their complete destruction. They also strike at the Lebanese Arab people in their houses, the students in Egypt's Bahr al-Baqar, the Jordanian villages and the Syrian positions and towns. They kill and destroy throughout the Arab homeland.

The Piaster and the Bullet

Brother citizen: Every piaster you pay for American goods will return to your chest and that of your son a bullet that carries death or a shell that brings destruction. O citizen: You are invited to respond to the call of your conscience. Our call for boycotting American goods is not an order or regulation imposed on you; it is a voluntary invitation addressed to your conscience, mind, conviction and feeling of dignity as well as your right to exercise your individuals will, out of which the collective will is formed.

O citizen: Now we call on you to think and come to a decision between you and yourself that this call is right and that it is your duty to respond positively to it. We will continue our appeals to your conscience and will to exercise your legitimate right to defend yourself, homeland, people, heritage and existence. We ask you to join the ranks of your people in a serious and sincere initiative to prove your existence. We ask you to boycott American goods as a first step. Success in Jordan will certainly be the first spark for a comprehensive movement in the Arab homeland that will include all fields of struggle politically, economically, culturally and militarily and on both the official and popular levels. This will lead to a clear Arab political stand that is hostile to American imperialism and that will force America to change its hostile policy and will achieve our people's desire for liberation and progress.

Enmity Toward Policy

Let it be known that this stand does not stem from enmity toward the American citizen, but toward the official administration and its hostile stands against our Arab nation and its right to exist.

Believe in the importance of your participation in the boycott because this is the first humble step with which you begin your march toward the exercise of your will in deciding on all the fateful issues for yourself, your homeland and your nation. Let our nation live free, united and noble and as one that harbors free people. Long live its struggle and steadfastness in the face of all enemies until victory.

CSO: 4304/152

SAUDI IMPATIENCE WITH UNITED STATES EXAMINED

GF131739 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Sep 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The Small Spark"]

[Excerpts] The remarks made yesterday by Saudi Prince Khalid ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz [son of Saudi defense and aviation minister] on the "insults and criticisms" which the Americans level at the Saudis whenever the Saudis ask for arms from the United States, indicate how much the Saudis are losing patience as they see their American allies offending them whenever they ask for arms. These remarks about "U.S. insults," which also included a threat of resorting to the Soviet Union, means that the Saudi conscience is suffering a great deal as a result of the U.S. impudence and the vituperation that accompanied the AWACS deal in particular.

These remarks also demonstrate how the United States, in its hostility to everything that is Arab and everyone who is Arab, is opening the way to the Soviet Union. When a Saudi prince threatens to go to Moscow this means that the United States does not enjoy, or no longer enjoys, an ounce of respect on the part of a single Arab. The fact is that, for ideological reasons, the Saudis have tolerated the worst ally in the world, the United States. However, it appears that the Saudis are searching for outlets to vent their increasing exasperation, indeed, their anger at a behavior that has become intolerable.

This anger is bound to rise with the growing leadership role Saudi Arabia is playing on both the Arab and Islamic levels. Indeed, this matter is part of the responsibility of leadership. Otherside, it will be difficult to carry on with this leadership role for it would be impossible to continue to clash with prevailing views for a long time. If the Saudi official himself is making such remarks, it is certain that there are others who are making much stronger remarks. Indeed, he wants the United States to face the facts. And this is more important than the AWACS--the AWACS which the Israelis will not shrink from destroying when they decide to do so, as General Dayan frankly said. During the June 1967 war the Israeli's destroyed the U.S. vessel Liberty in the Mediterranean, and the sinful relationship between the United States and Israel did not change one iota. This means that nothing at all will happen if the Israelis attack the AWACS or any other target, in Saudi or elsewhere.

The strength of their conviction in not dealing with the Soviet Union notwithstanding, it is certain that the Saudis are very angry at the U.S. humiliation directed at them through the arms deal. However, other Arabs have had equally such a strong conviction but it did not withstand the pressure of U.S. hostility and insistence on destroying the Arabs.

At first, like the Saudis, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was particularly touchy toward everything that is Soviet. However, in the face of humiliating U.S. pressure, he became a friend of the Soviet Union. What applies to al-Qadhdhafi applies to other Arabs who became Moscow's friends. This is because the Americans do not want friends, they want surrogates.

CSO: 4304/154

LIBYA

BRIEFS

AID TO UK MP'S ALLEGED--Libya has been extending financial aid to a group of Labour Party members of the British Parliament in exchange for their anti-Israeli stance. The group is called the Radical Group and the Young Socialists. In exchange for the Libyan aid, this group has been adopting anti-Israeli stances in Parliament and had been supporting the Palestinians and Libyan interests. This was disclosed by several British MP's to MK Gad Ya'aqobi, during a recent visit to Britain. Our political correspondent reports that MK Ya'aqobi was told that Libya also used the same method regarding political movements in Holland and West Germany. [Text] [TA041959 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 4 Sep 81]

CSO: 4323/62

LIBERALIZATION SEEN AS IMPERILED

PM141443 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Liberalization Jeopardized in Morocco?"]

[Text] The democratization of Moroccan political life started by Hassan II with the 1977 parliamentary elections seems to be increasingly in jeopardy. The release of around 100 political prisoners in July 1980--most of whom were socialist activists--had suggested that the liberalization was being consolidated but the situation has constantly deteriorated since the beginning of this year. The deterioration culminated in the violent riots in Casablanca on 20 June.

The arrest of Mr Abderrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP], on Tuesday is another blow to a democratization which some people regarded as illusory. The fate which has just befallen Moroccan socialism's leading figure can be compared to the decision by the Court of Summary jurisdiction to postpone for 2 weeks the trial of Mr Mustapha Karchaoui, chief editor of AL-MUHARRIR, and five other political and trade union leaders, the government seeming intent on exerting as much pressure as possible on the main opposition party.

The tension between the palace and the USFP, which had been brought together since 1975 by their common objective of "winning back the Saharan provinces," has constantly increased since the referendum of 30 May 1980, following which Hassan II decided to extend to 1983 the parliamentary term which, under normal circumstances, should have ended this fall. Since the socialist leaders condemned the "illegal nature" of this measure and threatened to withdraw their deputies from Parliament when it meets again after the vacation period, the king had hinted that he might ban the USFP. That party had also criticized the monarch for his economic and social policy, deemed to be "unjust," and for his "pacifism" in the Saharan conflict.

Mr Bouabid's arrest came the very day when the USFP, which had reserved its judgment after the Nairobi mini-summit at the end of August, published a communique criticizing several provisions in the resolution passed by the OAU "committee of wise men." The socialists are demanding "a democratic people's referendum in keeping with the constitution, with a view to calling on all the Moroccan people to express their view" on the committee's decision concerning the methods of implementing the cease-fire and organizing the West Sahara referendum.

Although the king portrayed the fact that the Moroccan civilian and military administrations will remain in place during these operations as a victory, the USFP thinks that this is "a purely superficial concession" since the UN and OAU interim administration will be omnipotent in its eyes. Similarly it condemned the consultation of the Saharan refugees in Algeria and Mauritania which will give rise "to a veritable invasion by tens of thousands of elements...having complete freedom to proclaim their hostility to our country during the election campaign." Finally the USFP demanded an information campaign.

In the Moroccan socialist leaders' eyes this new crisis is inseparable from their country's serious economic and social situation which even the restoration of peace to the Sahara could not remedy without fundamental structural reforms. That is clearly a tone of voice which is bound to annoy the throne, which is involved in a difficult game.

CSO: 4519/55

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADERS' TRIAL POSTPONED--Rabat, 11 Sep (AFP)--The trial of five leaders of Morocco's Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) opposition party, including its first secretary Abderrahim Bouabid, was adjourned for 2 weeks by the high court here today. The five, who are being held in custody, are being prosecuted in connection with a party statement criticizing the terms on a proposed referendum in the disputed Western Sahara, where Morocco has been fighting nationalist guerrillas of the Polisario Front. The USFP Political Bureau statement said that people in Morocco should also have a say in the future of the territory, contrary to an Organisation of African Unity Committee proposal for a referendum only in the territory itself. The OAU proposal has been accepted by the Moroccan Government. Before the court with Mr Bouabid were four other members of the USFP Political Bureau--Casablanca MP Mohamed Mansour, Rabn MP and director of the USFP newspaper AL-MURHARRIR Mohamed Elyazghi, university academic Mohamed Lahbbi and Mohamed Forkani. The five, who were cheered at length by party supporters when they arrived in court, are charged with disturbing public order, peace and security, for which they face between 3 months and 2 years jail and possible fines if convicted. [Text] [NC112027 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 11 Sep 81]

CSO: 4500/47

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES PACT WITH LIBYA, ETHIOPIA

LD131232 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA)--The tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty signed in August between South Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia contains no appendices or secret provisions, according to South Yemeni Defence Minister Brig Salih Muslih Qasim.

In an interview published in AL-SIYASAH newspaper here Sunday Qasim attributed the absence of such provisions and appendices to the attitude of his country which "does not sign treaties in the dark and does not hide anything from its people and the world opinion."

Qasim indicated his country expects danger to stem from the American military presence in Oman and Somalia, both neighbouring countries to South Yemen, and in other parts in the territorial waters of the region.

"Since our country is situated in a sensitive region, American imperialism made no efforts to hide its designs on the oil resources and the strategic potential of the region," he said.

Qasim described the "real danger" as not threatening his country only but "all the countries and the peoples of the region" and as "causing damage to their security, stability and progress."

"This danger is part of the aggressive and scheming activities of the American imperialism carried against African and Arab national liberation movements for the purpose of eradicating the legal aspiration of our peoples' struggle and reestablishing the imperialist hegemony over their fate."

Qasim said the danger to his country is also "part of the danger threatening world peace" of which he cited the example of the rapid deployment force and the spread of military naval fleets and bases in addition to carrying out provocative military maneuvers, by the imperialist circles, in the region.

The Yemeni defence minister affirmed that the organized and popular military establishments in his country "have been created and developed on the basis of growing defence needs in the light of possible dangers."

Qasim reiterated what South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir M'hammad had previously said in this regard that their country's armed forces have been established and developed "to serve peace and not to attack anybody" but that nevertheless they will not "stand with hands tied against any attempt at their security, dignity and future."

CSO: 4300/110

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES OPPOSITION TO REGIME

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic No 1023, 13 Jul 81 pp 27-28

[Interview with 'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir, member of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Communist Party, by 'Abd al-Hadi Sharuf: "We Will Announce [the Formation of] a Broad Opposition Front, and the Upcoming Battle with the Regime Will Be Decisive;" date and place not given]

[Text] Developments in Sudan are of particular importance in view of the prominent role played by the working class in them. The Sudanese Communist Party has always been the de facto leading party for the Sudanese working class, and has been the party of the masses which has its roots in the milieu of the Sudanese laboring masses. AL-HURRIYAH, a few days ago, met with Comrade 'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir, member of the Sudanese Communist Party's Political Bureau, in one of the capital cities of the Arab world. The result was this interview concerning the situation in Sudan and the tactics of the [Sudanese] Communist Party.

The Sudanese Working Class Will Occupy the Position That It Deserves

[Question] The Numayri regime recently put the finishing touches to its right-wing apostasy by fully catching up with the Sadat regime in this regard. During this period of apostasy, important changes have taken place in Sudan, the most prominent of which has been the broadening of the base of organized popular opposition to the regime. The last such development was the popular uprising staged by the railroad workers. How do you assess the current situation in Sudan, and what form do you expect the struggle to take during its next phase?

[Answer] There is no doubt about the fact that the Numayri regime, since its very beginning, has been a right-wing regime in spite of all of the many claims and falsehoods which have been spread about by some people. One can safely say that since the first few months of the life of this regime, it has clearly had relations with Egypt or with the Egyptian intelligence service. We believe--and this belief is not based on an analysis, but rather on what Numayri himself has previously said--that the regime never did break off relations with Egypt, never did implement the minimum resolutions among the sanctions against the Sadat regime which were decided upon at the Baghdad and Tunis conferences, and never did close its embassy in Cairo, having only temporarily withdrawn its ambassador from Egypt. In other words, in one form or another relations have existed between the two regimes, and Sudan has never seriously taken a position against Sadat's apostasy

which signalled the beginning of the process of treason in the Arab world. During this period, Ja'far Numayri's attitude toward the Sadat regime has varied between friendliness and aloofness. Sometimes he would display enmity toward Egypt, at other times he would praise Egypt, and so on. This oscillating position, based neither on principle nor on morals, was an indication of the regime's desire to continue to receive the financial aid which was being given to it by the reactionary Arab oil-producing countries, principally Saudi Arabia. Generally speaking, Numayri did not break off relations with Egypt and did not even break off relations with the Zionists. But as far as the latest uprising by the railroad workers is concerned, I can say with complete assurance that, ever since 1971 when that great popular military uprising, led by the martyr Hashim al-'Atta, took place, there has never been any period of time in Sudan when there was no political unrest. Actions and movements were constantly being engaged in by workers, farmers, trade and professional organizations, and others. Official statistics which have been presented by Ja'far Numayri himself inform us that since 1971 there have been 15 military attempts to overthrow the regime. According to our information, the number of such attempts has been greater than this. As for popular uprisings and unrest, not a single month has gone by without there being some sort of strike. This movement has escalated with the escalation of the cost of living, increasing pressures on the poor and oppressed classes, scarcity of [consumer] goods, decline in the level of production and standard of living, general decline in national income, and decline in the country's total national production. This has brought Sudan down to a level which no one envies since it has now become the third-poorest nation in the world. This fact appeared in a statistical study put out by the UN during a meeting of its International [Development] Association which deals with the development of the world's poor nations. This organization, which concerns itself with the affairs of countries of the Third World, brought out that fact, in one of its reports which it published during the latter part of 1979, that the annual rate of production in Sudan declined 6.5 percent between 1971 and 1978. If you add to this the fact that the birthrate was 2.8 percent, then this decline in production rate equals about 9 percent. At the present time this figure is 11.5 percent. So it is impossible for a country in this situation, and with its economy in this sort of shape, to enjoy social prosperity or to have enough work available for its people. The result has been massive unemployment, skyrocketing prices, and emigration--with the departure of professionals being the most characteristic feature of this emigration. There has also been internal migration, from the remote and backward areas to the edges of the cities. So the social map of Sudan has greatly changed. Oppression of the average citizen has reached the stage where he feels that he has achieved a great victory if he can get his loaf of bread.

Of course, the class of people which has been formed as a result of this process is the parasitic bourgeoisie which lives off agents' commissions, brokerage fees, etc., and the groups of people who are commercial agents for foreign companies and powers. These are the people who have everything. The rest of the people do not have anything. These are some of the important features of the important historic transformation which Sudan is undergoing. Right now, a political screening process is going on in Sudan. And I believe that, in addition to this political screening process which is sorting out the forces of the opposition from those which support the regime, a clear class-related screening process is going on. This is evidenced by the strikes and demonstrations which the working class and its leaders are engaging in for the first time in the modern history of Sudan. The

fact that this class-related screening process is going on has meant that the working class is able to organize itself and to lead the struggle against the existing regime. This represents an important qualitative change in modern revolutionary history. We believe that it is possible to successfully push on with this process.

As for the future, we believe that many of the trade and professional unions and organizations have played important roles [and thus will continue to do so in the future]. I could mention, for example, the judges who protested against the decrease in their salaries, then protested against the way justice was being administered, and ended up submitting mass resignations. The number of those who submitted their resignations was 379, out of an original total of 400 or slightly more. Numayri had no choice but to accept these resignations, and he hoped to be able to bring in judges from Egypt. But he was not able to do this, and this forced him to make the judges return to their posts. The Lawyers' Union has played, and still plays, a heroic role in defending political prisoners, in bringing out the importance of working toward the achievement of public freedoms, and in modifying and abolishing oppressive laws. This is what impelled Numayri to dissolve this union a few days ago. This happened a full week after the academic symposiums in which there was discussion of the abnormality of the laws which are in force in the country and which have nothing to do with any type of customary law. The Doctors' Union has also gone on strike more than once, and it is expected that this strike movement will broaden. As I have said, for the first time the working class is at the head of this strike movement. We have no doubt that it will succeed and will give to the working class the actual status [which it deserves] so that it can play its role in the establishment of a democratic national regime in Sudan.

Democracy and Alliances with Both Domestic and Foreign Groups

[Question] The Sudanese Communist Party has faced a campaign of bloody liquidation ever since 1971. A large number of the leaders of the party have been victims of this campaign, the most prominent of them being the martyrs ['Abd al-Khaliq] Mahjub, al-Shafi' [Ahmad al-Shaykh], and many of the members of the party's cadre. What is the Sudanese Communist Party's present status in the ranks of the Sudanese national movement, and what is its role as a moving force for the working class and the other laboring masses?

[Answer] It is true that the Sudanese Communist Party was hit hard in 1971. It lost some of the members of its basic cadre, in particular, the martyrs 'Abd al-Khaliq, al-Shafi' Ahmad al-Shaykh, and members of the military such as Hashim al-'Atta and other officers and soldiers who were killed. It also lost other freedom-fighters, either through neglect or torture in prisons or because of beatings. But even under this severe tyranny and repression, and with the aid of the broad international movement of solidarity which is present in all nations of the world, both East and West, the Sudanese Communist Party has been able to keep Ja'far Numayri from killing, slaughtering, and torturing people. Sudan has gone through a very dark period for quite a few years. But the principal cadre [of the Sudanese Communist Party] managed to go into hiding and managed to reorganize its party groups by 1974 when the organizational apparatus was completely organized. The party continued to be active--and everybody knew that it was active--both secretly and publicly at the same time. It continued putting out its publications

AL-NIDA', which comes out once a month, and its internal party journal, which also appears regularly. It also restructured its party organization which dealt with work among the unions and federations. Also the process of closing ranks again between all of the progressive forces and those friendly to the Communist Party was achieved. Throughout its political history, the Sudanese Communist Party has believed wholeheartedly in two things. The first of these things is that in order for its political activity in Sudan to be successful, it has to take place through front organizations and with other national political forces. We have been saying this since the establishment of the Communist Party in 1946. This was last stressed in the fourth party congress in the year 1967. When we talk about an alliance on broad fronts, we have in mind an alliance with both domestic and foreign groups. For example, the Palestinian Resistance Organization is a foreign group with whom we are fully allied. In fact, in the party's constitution, which came out in 1967, we find one article which clearly states the party's position with regard to the Palestine problem. We in the Sudanese Communist Party now feel that it is necessary to eliminate the Zionist entity which is in Palestine, and that there should be the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state in which all people live as equals. This thesis represents the position of the Sudanese Communist Party, and our comrades in the Palestinian Resistance Organization know this very well. We believe that this coordination with groups abroad necessarily also means coordination with all Arab movements of a patriotic nature and with progressive content. Therefore we also feel that we should have a strong alliance with the Lebanese National Movement, and we should ally ourselves with all patriotic forces in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front as well as with all of the popular forces in the arena of the Arab world.

We believe that Sudan, as part of both the Arab world and the African world, can play a fundamental role in bringing about this alliance and close relationship between the Arab patriotic movement and the African patriotic movement. What is said about the Sudan being a bridge between the Arabs and the Africans is rhetoric. [What we want] is organic interaction between two liberation movements which imperialism and its allies have the objective of annihilating. Our party, on the Sudanese domestic level in 1957, brought out the fact that Sudan needs democracy in order to get out from under its current crisis. The party believes that democracy is not a temporary slogan, but rather is an inalienable part of national liberation and social progress. The party also feels that when democracy is absent from any country, no matter how progressive that country might be, social progress and liberation have been dealt a blow. Perhaps the clearest example of this to us is Egypt and other countries, such as Iraq, which have pursued the same course. So what I am saying is that democracy and the alliance [with various domestic and foreign groups] are the two wings which will make our bird fly. We have already brought up these issues and have begun action to make contacts with Sudanese groups and parties, both inside the country and abroad, in order to unify our political action against the regime. We have been able to reach important points of agreement and mutual understanding, and we will eventually announce the formation of a broad-based popular opposition front which will include the principal opposition parties in Sudan. These parties are basically the Democratic National Federation Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, and other leftist organizations such as the Ba'th organizations and southern opposition groups. (This opposition is intensifying and the situation in the South is about to explode.) In addition to these groups, the front will include organizations which represent the vanguard forces

of oppressed ethnic groups in the eastern and western parts of Sudan. We have been able to propose a joint political program.

Although we do not want to be too hasty in announcing the formation of our front, we believe that the principal work to be done by the front is what it actually does on a daily basis. Let us engage in this work for a year or two, until it has become consolidated. After this takes place, the writing and publishing of our charter will be merely a formality. Here is what the situation is in Sudan: The Numayri regime has definitely been responsible for polarization [of the various political forces in Sudan] since Numayri has come to represent his regime as well as those who cooperate with it such as the parasitic bourgeoisie, merchants in the service of foreigners, brokers, agents of multinational corporations, and others who constitute capitalistic pockets in the country, in addition to right-wing political elements such as the Muslim Brotherhood which constitutes a principal party in this alliance. Saudi Arabia is showering millions of dollars upon this group. The members of this group today represent the spearhead which is aimed against Sudan's patriotic movement, and they are playing the role of informers or spies--working in the service of the regime--in our factories, universities, and elsewhere. Numayri's band also includes a group of older political figures such as al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the former head of the Ummah Party. What I am trying to say is that a process of polarization is taking place with the patriotic forces as well as with the forces which are cooperating with the regime. It appears that the oppressed working masses of people have taken a hostile position toward those groups which represent the interests of the regime and its allies. This polarization has turned Sudan into two warring camps. The upcoming battle will be decisive. Either the forces representing the Sudanese people are victorious and Sudan will proceed to become a strong bastion of the Arab and African liberation movement, or our enemies will be victorious--and the latter is something which is not possible. We believe that our role is not restricted to the Arab world, but rather expands in the direction of an alliance [to be formed] in order to protect progressive and Marxist regimes in Africa--such as those in Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe--from conspiracies hatched against them by American imperialism. Today we will undertake to play this role which has been imposed upon us, and we will be victorious as long as we are able to consolidate the relations and close ties, based on our joint struggle, which have been established between us and all of the progressive national forces in the Arab world and Africa.



'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir

9468

CSO: 4504/47

SUDAN

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL APPOINTED--Khartoum, 13 Sep (MENA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has issued a presidential decree appointing Mr Kamal 'Umar al-Amin the secretary general of Egyptian affairs in the Sudan. Mr al-Amin will replace Dr Nasr Mubarak, who will be on loan to the International Organization for Food and Agriculture. Mr Kamal 'Umar was previously the deputy governor of the Kassala Governorate. [Text] [NC131829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1723 GMT 13 Sep 81]

CSO: 4504/93

'TISHRIN': U.S., NOT USSR, IS THREAT TO MIDEAST

PM271416 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 21 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by I'Sam Dari: "The Soviet Danger and the U.S. Danger"]

[Text] Nobody doubts that there is a real danger threatening the safety and security of the Arab area and warning of a great explosion with indefinite repercussions. But the persistent question that is being asked is: From which source does this danger come? If the source of this danger can be defined, it will be possible to protect the area against it.

Many pronouncements have been made about the danger to the Middle East region, but the strangest of these pronouncements has come from the U.S. administration, which alleges that the only thing threatening the Arab area is "the Soviet danger."

This pronouncement has been circulated by all U.S. officials, without exception. Reagan has sent senior officials to the Arab area to convince its leaders of the existence of the alleged danger.

We must not forget in this regard the actions of U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig, who came to the area shortly after Reagan took office.

General Haig openly disclosed his administration's plan for the Arab area. He affirmed that force is the only means this administration will use to achieve its objectives and plans.

He and other U.S. officials have tried to scare the leaders of the area--particularly those who proclaim their friendship with Washington--with the Soviet bogey and communist infiltration of the Middle East.

As a solution to this problem and in order to confront the Soviet danger, the U.S. leaders have proposed the establishment of an alliance for "struggle" against communism and the Soviets that would include "friendly" Arab countries as well as Israel, at the expense of a final elimination of the Palestine problem.

This "U.S. solution" has found acceptance with some regimes, especially Israel and as-Sadat's Egypt. Both the Egyptian ruler and Begin have advocated the solution on the grounds that it is the cure-all for the area's ills.

But before searching for solutions to the problems of the area, we must ascertain that these problems do actually exist. This leads us to ask the impartial question: Is it true that the danger to the area is the Soviet danger? If the answer is in the negative, then there is no need to talk about solutions.

We need not go too far to confirm that the real danger threatening the area and the Arab existence is not the danger which the parties to Camp David talk about. It is true that there is a Soviet danger, but it is a danger to the regimes that are clients of Washington and therefore it is a support for the progressive nationalist regime and the Arab masses.

It is also true that the countering danger--the danger threatening the Arab masses and their major causes--is a U.S.-Israeli reactionary danger.

Soviet planes did not attack planes belonging to a Middle Eastern state, as the United States did by shooting down two Libyan planes.

The Soviet Union has not provoked world feeling and supplied racist regimes with the most up-to-date weapons in order to kill people and commit genocide as the United States is doing.

The Soviet Union, which is loyal to the Arab nation and its causes, defends this nation in all international arenas and supplies it with all that it needs in order to confront aggression, unlike the U.S. administration.

How can the Arabs believe that this friend is a danger to them when they see the United States daily committing aggression against them?

In view of all this it is absolutely unacceptable to profess a belief in the friendliness of the United States and hostility of the Soviet Union toward the Arabs.

The Arab people, who see the United States the same way they see Israel, will not forget the support the Soviets have given them and will continue to regard the Soviet Union as their great and lasting friend.

CSO: 4304/152

PHALANGISTS TERMED CAUSE OF LEBANESE CRISIS

JN290758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon, the Crisis and the Solution" TISHRIN says: Every time the Lebanese problem is discussed and the need becomes urgent for a definition of the factors of the crisis and each party's role in it, attempts at circumvention and maneuvering increase and attempts to intentionally confuse efforts and aim at misleading the masses become more clear, diverting their attention from the only course to the solution and from the forces that are hampering them.

Despite the clarity of the issue, of the means for its solution and of the identity of the forces which have influence on it, there are still some trends which aim at avoiding any radical settlement of the problem and defining responsibility in accordance with roles that are assumed in the Lebanese arena. If dealing with the problem continues on this hypocritical course, avoiding direct confrontation of the facts of the crisis, the future stage in Lebanon will witness new roles and developments that may be difficult to control, because these forces and their extensions are preparing Lebanon for a new round of explosive situations within the framework of the preplanned conspiracy for the region. This is so because some Arab and Lebanese parties continue to insist on viewing the issue one-sidedly and because these parties continue their attempts to infiltrate the Lebanese crisis in accordance with their interests and stands, thus making it more difficult to solve. They forget the basic factor of the crisis is Israel and its direct role in Lebanon through its well-known tools, the Phalangist gangs, who divested themselves of their commitments to the Lebanese homeland and became cheap tools in the hands of all the enemies of Lebanon.

How can one discuss the basis and means for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis without settling the Israeli factor in Lebanon, embodied in the Israeli-Phalangist alliance and their overt direct cooperation in all its political and military forms?

One can be sure that the settlement of the Lebanese problem begins with and ends in Lebanon because the crisis began in Lebanon and must end in it. The only explosive factor now is the Phalangist factor and the Phalangists' rebellion against Lebanon, its legitimacy and the proposed solutions for settling its crisis. To be more clear, Syria is ready to perform what is required of it within this framework

whenever Lebanon decides to settle this issue. Linking the Lebanese crisis to the solution of the Middle East one has been a spurious attempt to also have any solution in Lebanon become linked to the solution in the region. That's why the Phalangist-Israeli alliance was formed and Sa'd Haddad's statelet was set up as an embodiment of Israel's presence in Lebanon.

TISHRIN says: It goes without saying that any solution must begin with this relationship and must pass through it, through its final liquidation, without any attempt at circumvention or maneuvering. Only then, Lebanon will face no problems and will not be linked to the so-called solution of the crisis in the region.

We believe that this clear picture is present in the minds of any party which is concerned with the settlement of the crisis. If national accord really is the basis for a settlement, then how can any accord be achieved as long as Israeli-Phalangist cooperation remains in effect?

From a logical, national and legitimate point of view, it is natural that there should be no other road or choice. Any attempt to bypass this objective reality cannot but be explained by a lack of desire to achieve a settlement and the insistence on maintaining Lebanon as a bleeding wound that will continuously pose a threat to the Arab body.

According to our belief, to the U.S. schemes and to what they have in store for Lebanon and the Arabs at this stage, Lebanon will most probably witness serious developments in which Israel and the Phalangists will have major roles and in which the Phalangists will be the factor that will make the situation explode. Despite the fact that the United States has repeatedly claimed that it is concerned over legitimacy and sovereignty, in practice it contradicts these claims. The United States does not satiate Israel with sophisticated weapons for the sake of holding parades or amusing itself with these weapons but to have it use them against the Arab nation, beginning with Lebanon and proceeding from Lebanon, given that it is the weakest link in the Arab chain and a model arena for experimentation with U.S. weapons and for the peddling of evil schemes.

We reiterate that the solution begins with Lebanon and must begin in it. We believe that any Arab summit which bypasses these basic factors when dealing with the crisis will not be capable of offering anything beneficial to Lebanon, particularly if we realize that this Arab summit will deal with the Lebanese crisis in the same manner that it is being dealt with now, disregarding the only primary cause of the crisis and searching for illusory and secondary causes.

The Phalangists and their extensions are the cause and they constitute the crisis. Therefore, any solution must begin from this point.

CSO: 4304/152

GULF RELATIONS WITH EAST, WEST VIEWED

GF141835 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Call for a Gulf Stand to Topple the New Alliance"]

[Excerpts] The field of operation of the U.S.-Israeli alliance will be the Arabian Gulf. This is because U.S. policy is based on provoking "battles" with the Soviet Union or with those whom the United States describes as friends of the Soviet Union in the region and its neighborhood, in order to escalate tension in this oil-rich and strategically vital area in a manner that serves the interests of the United States and the West. It is also in the interest of Israel, which has sought, and is seeking, to divide the Arab people and homeland and to strike at any area in the Arab world so as to weaken the Arabs--for the Arabs' weakness is a "strength" for Israel.

Kuwait was the first Arab country to condemn the U.S.-Israeli alliance. The current visit of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad to several socialist countries underlines an independent, wise and rational approach in the Arab Gulf countries' international relations, based on the principles of joint cooperation and noninterference in the internal affairs of others and in view of the fact that it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that is enabling the enemy not only to expand its settlements in the occupied territories and destroy Palestin'e Arabism, but also to reach the Arabian Gulf. The F-16 and F-15 planes that reached Baghdad and flew across the Arabian peninsula's airspace are U.S. weapons, although piloted by Israelis, and achieve U.S. aims, although in Israeli guise.

On the basis of these tangible facts, it follows that the condemnation of the U.S.-Israeli alliance should pass through other channels. The most important of these is to guide the Arab Gulf countries' relations with the United States and the West in general in favor of the Arabs and their central national causes, and at the same time, hold a responsible dialogue with the socialist countries and the other countries of Europe from an independent political stance based on national interests and the requirements of preserving the security of the Arab Gulf region, the Arab homeland and the world.

The U.S.-Israeli alliance poses a real and grave threat to the Gulf countries. Repairing the "Gulf house" requires responsible action: not only by stressing

the national and historic ties that bind the Arab people in the region, but also by bold efforts to end the current regrettable fighting between the two powerful Gulf countries, Iraq and Iran. This is because it is the continuation of this fighting that encourages the enemies of the Arabs and the region--among other important factors--to make the Arabian Gulf the first candidate for the operations of the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

CSO: 4304/154

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

23 SEPT 1981